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VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN
DER ALEXANDER KOHUT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
PHILOLOGISCHE REIHE
BAND 2

# EGYPTO-SEMITIC-STUDIES

BY

AARON EMBER†

AUS DEN ÜBERRESTEN DES ORIGINALMANUSKRIPTS
HERGESTELLT UND NACH ÄLTEREN ARBEITEN
DES VERFASSERS ERGÄNZT

VON

FRIDA BEHNK

MIT EINEM VORWORT VON KURT SETHE

1930
THE ALEXANDER KOHUT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
IM BUCHHANDEL:
VERLAG ASIA MAJOR G.M.B.H., LEIPZIG C 1

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Druck von August Pries, Leipzig.

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# ALEXANDER KOHUT-GEDÄCHTNISSTIFTUNG

Zur Erinnerung an Dr. ALEXANDER KOHUT (geb. 22. 4. 1842, gest. 25. 5. 1894), der sich in gleicher Weise als Rabbiner, Prediger und Orientalist berühmt gemacht hat und der weithin bekannt geworden ist durch sein monumentales talmudisches Wörterbuch Aruch Completum [(Wien 1878 bis New York 1892); eine unvollständige neue Ausgabe erschien Wilna 1910—1912, ein photographischer Neudruck der ersten Ausgabe erschien Wien 1926] haben seine Angehörigen auf Anregung seines ältesten Sohnes, GEORGE ALEXANDER KOHUT, eine Reihe von wissenschaftlichen Stiftungen errichtet, die seinen Namen tragen. Der hauptsächlichste Zweck dieser Stiftungen ist die Förderung der Wissenschaft vom Judentum und die Veröffentlichung auf wissenschaftlicher Forschung beruhender Werke.

Die erste dieser Stiftungen wurde 1915 unter dem Namen „The Alexander Kohut Memorial Publication Fund" an der Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, begründet. Unter ihrer Leitung hat die Yale University Press seit 1915 einige beachtenswerte Arbeiten, darunter Texte und Untersuchungen der Professoren der semitischen Abteilung dieser Universität veröffentlicht; weitere Bände sollen in regelmäßigen Abständen folgen.

Eine weitere Stiftung aus dem Jahre 1919 begründete das „Alexander Kohut Research Fellowship in Semitics", das jährlich an der Yale University zuerkannt wird und wissenschaftliche Fortbildung graduierter Akademiker anregen soll. Die Kohut-Bibliothek ist unter der Bezeichnung „Alexander Kohut Memorial Collection" gleichfalls Yale überwiesen.

1922 und 1923 wurden ähnliche „Kohut-Stiftungen" nacheinander in Wien, Berlin, Budapest und New York errichtet, drei davon in Verbindung mit jüdisch-wissenschaftlichen Instituten; sie alle werden durch ein Komitee namhafter Gelehrter verwaltet, denen die Begutachtung und Auswahl der zu veröffentlichenden wissenschaftlichen Schriften obliegt.

Mit den Mitteln der Kohut-Stiftungen konnten bereits mehrere wichtige Werke hervorragender Gelehrter veröffentlicht werden. Unter den bevorstehenden Veröffentlichungen befinden sich wertvolle Beiträge zur Erforschung des Judentums, besonders solche, die sich mit Grammatik, Lexikographie, Religionsgeschichte und Volkskunde befassen.

# Vorwort

Professor Aaron Ember von der John-Hopkins-Universität zu Baltimore, von Haus aus Semitist und speziell ein ausgezeichneter Kenner der hebräischen Sprache, die er wie seine Muttersprache beherrschte und als solche betrachtete, hatte sich seit dem Jahre 1910 ägyptologischen Studien zugewandt, die er besonders auch bei mir in Göttingen pflegte[1]). Er hatte sich die Aufhellung des Verwandtschaftsverhältnisses, das zwischen der Sprache der alten Ägypter und den Sprachen des semitischen Sprachzweiges offenbar bestand, zur Aufgabe gestellt. Diesem Ziele näher zu kommen, hat er in den folgenden Jahren in der *„Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache"* und in amerikanischen Zeitschriften eine große Anzahl von Vergleichungen ägyptischer und semitischer Wörter aufgestellt, die einmal als neues Beweismaterial für die Verwandtschaft der beiden miteinander zu vergleichenden Sprachzweige dienen, vor allem aber die phonetischen Verhältnisse zwischen ihnen klarstellen sollten.

Wie man auch über diese, nicht selten recht kühnen und problematischen Gleichungen denken mag, die übrigens Ember selbst durchaus als Vorschläge gewertet wissen wollte, so kann es doch keinem Zweifel unterliegen, daß sich darunter eine stattliche Anzahl recht glücklicher und wirklich lehrreicher Zusammenstellungen befindet. Und ebensowenig kann das Verdienst verkannt werden, das sich Ember mit diesen seinen Arbeiten um die Wiedererweckung des Interesses für diese große Frage der Sprachverwandtschaft zwischen Ägyptisch und Semitisch erworben hat. Seinem Beispiel sind alsbald andere Gelehrte gefolgt, die teils wie er vom Semitischen ausgehend (so sein Schüler Prof. Albright) teils vom Ägyptischen her die Vergleichung in entsprechender Weise aufnahmen.

Ember plante, die ganze Frage in einem umfassenden, auf vier Bände berechneten Werke zu behandeln, über dessen Ver-

[1]) Vgl. den Nachruf, den ich ihm in der *Zeitschr. f. ägypt. Sprachen*, 62, 130/31 gewidmet habe.

öffentlichung er schon vor dem Kriege Unterhandlungen mit Verlegern geführt hat. Es hieß, daß das Werk im wesentlichen abgeschlossen vorgelegen habe, als der Verfasser im Jahre 1926 bei einer furchtbaren Feuersbrunst, die nachts in seinem Hause ausgebrochen war und seiner Gattin und seinem jüngsten Kinde das Leben kostete, in tragischer Weise bei dem Versuche, das Manuskript aus dem Brande zu retten, selbst ums Leben kam. Aber es scheint, daß tatsächlich nur der erste, hier nach den geretteten Überresten zur Veröffentlichung gelangende Teil, der die gleiche Seite des Themas behandelt wie die früheren Veröffentlichungen des Verfassers, wirklich völlig druckfertig vollendet war. Während dieser Teil in einem sorgfältig mit der Maschine geschriebenen und paginierten Manuskript vorgelegen hat, auf dessen Überresten die vorliegende Veröffentlichung beruht, haben sich von den anderen Teilen nur wenige teils mit Bleistift teils mit Tinte handgeschriebene Blätter (acht an Zahl) vorgefunden, die, unnumeriert wie sie sind, und in ihrem durchaus fragmentarischen und unfertigen Zustande zu einer Veröffentlichung nicht geeignet sind[1]).

Angesichts des tragischen Geschicks, das mit dem Emberschen Werke verknüpft war, und des Ernstes, mit dem sein Verfasser seiner Wissenschaft gedient hat, erschien es als eine Pflicht der Pietät, sich der Überreste des Werkes anzunehmen. Da sich in Amerika selbst niemand fand, der dazu willens und imstande war, veranlaßte ich die Familie des Verewigten, mir das Manuskript anzuvertrauen. Ich glaube, dann in dem Frl. Dr. phil. Frida Behnk, einer Schülerin von Adolf Erman, die sich viel mit semitischen Sprachen beschäftigt und bereits selbst auch im Sinne der Emberschen Forschungen gearbeitet hatte, eine geeignete Kraft gefunden zu haben, um die Bearbeitung des nachgelassenen Manuskriptes zu übernehmen und durchzuführen. Frl. Behnk hat sich dieser Arbeit, die bei dem Zustande der vielfach durch Feuer und Wasser furchtbar zugerichteten, nach Verlust der Paginierung stark durcheinander geratenen Blätter keine Kleinigkeit war, mit dankenswerter Hingabe unterzogen. Zunächst galt es festzustellen, ob eine Veröffentlichung des von großen und kleinen Lücken unter-

[1]) Was davon erhalten ist (Stücke aus der Behandlung des Vokalismus, der Pronomina personalia und der Verbalformen) ist aber durchaus geeignet, unser Bedauern über den Verlust dieser Teile des Emberschen Werkes zu erwecken.

brochenen Textes überhaupt lohne. Dabei ergab sich, daß die Kapitel, in denen die Buchstaben *n* bis *z* des ägyptischen Alphabetes behandelt waren, restlos verloren waren. Für das, was von den anderen Kapiteln erhalten war, ließ sich aber erfreulicherweise feststellen, daß 33½%, also etwa ein Drittel der von Ember darin gegebenen Vergleichungen in seinen früheren Arbeiten nicht enthalten waren, und daß die systematische Zusammenstellung, in der der Verfasser hier seine früheren Vergleichungen mit den von ihm und seinem Schüler Albright seitdem neu aufgestellten vereinigt hat, in der Tat der Veröffentlichung wert erachtet werden durfte.

Um aber dem Text den Charakter eines Torso zu nehmen, den er durch die vielen Lücken des Manuskriptes haben mußte, hielten wir es für angezeigt, diese dadurch zu füllen, daß alle von Ember und Albright aufgestellten Gleichungen, die dafür in Betracht kommen konnten, nach den Veröffentlichungen der beiden Gelehrten an ihrer Stelle zugefügt wurden. Dies ist durch Frl. Behnk nach den von Ember in seinem Manuskript angewandten Grundsätzen geschehen, aber es sind dazu lediglich die bibliographischen Nachweise über die Stelle gegeben worden, wo sie jeweils veröffentlicht sind. Es ist also davon abgesehen worden, die oft sehr komplizierten Ausführungen, die in diesen Veröffentlichungen zu ihrer Begründung beigefügt waren, noch einmal abzudrucken. Diese Ergänzung des Textes mußte natürlich auch auf die Gefahr hin durchgeführt werden, daß eine oder die andere dieser Gleichungen von Ember selbst inzwischen aufgegeben sein möchte. Es ist dadurch aber erreicht worden, daß die vorliegende Veröffentlichung tatsächlich ein lückenloses Bild von der gesamten Leistung des verewigten Verfassers gibt, und daß andererseits eine wirklich nützliche Grundlage für künftige Forschungen auf dem Gebiete geschaffen worden ist. Selbstverständlich ist alles, was Frl. Behnk zur Ergänzung der Lücken des Manuskriptes zugefügt hat, in der üblichen Weise in eckige Klammern eingeschlossen, so daß man unschwer erkennen kann, was im Emberschen Manuskript erhalten ist und was darin fehlt.

Es ist zwar eigentlich kaum nötig noch zu bemerken, mag aber, um jeden Zweifel auszuschließen, doch ausdrücklich gesagt werden, daß weder Frl. Behnk noch meine Wenigkeit irgendeine Verant-

wortung für den Inhalt des Buches tragen. Die in ihm gegebenen Aufstellungen gehen vielmehr voll und ganz auf Rechnung ihrer Urheber. Wir haben uns durchaus darauf beschränkt, alles so wiederzugeben, wie wir es vorgefunden haben, ohne Rücksicht darauf, ob es uns selbst richtig oder wahrscheinlich schien.

Der Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation ist schließlich im Namen aller Freunde Embers dafür zu danken, daß sie seiner nachgelassenen Arbeit durch Aufnahme in die Serie ihrer Schriften die Möglichkeit des Erscheinens gegeben hat.

Berlin, im Mai 1930. Prof. Dr. Kurt Sethe.

Literature on Egypto-Semitic Relationship.

1844: Theodore Benfey, Ueber das Verhältnis der ägyptischen Sprache zum semitischen Sprachstamm. (Leipzig).

1867-1882: Heinrich Brugsch, Hieroglyphisch-demotisches Wörterbuch. 7 vols. (Leipzig). A great number of Egypto-Semitic etymologies are scattered throughout this monumental work, but only a relatively small number of these are acceptable.

1882: Fritz Hommel, Die semitischen Völker und Sprachen (Leipzig) pp. 97-98, but more especially p. 440, n. 30. The valuable list of Egypto-Semitic affinities enumerated in this note was supplied to Hommel by Erman.

1892: Adolf Erman, Das Verhältnis des Aegyptischen zu den semitischen Sprachen ZDMG 46, 93-129. A most noteworthy

contribution.
1892: Fritz Hommel, Aufsätze und Abhandlungen arabistisch-semitologischen Inhalts. (München), p. 103, n. 2.
1894: Fritz Hommel, Ueber den Grad der Verwandtschaft des Altägyptischen mit den semitischen Sprachen. BA 2, 342-358. This article, according to a statement of Hommel (ibid. p. 342) was written in September 1891.
1899: Fritz Hommel, Die ältesten Lautwerte einiger ägyptischer Buchstabenzeichen. ZDMG 53, 347-349.
1901: F. Calice, Zur ägyptisch-semitischen Wurzelverwandtschaft. Ae Z 39, 146.
1904: Fritz Hommel, Grundriss der Geographie und Geschichte des alten Orients. Erste Hälfte, (München) p. 110, n. 1.
1911: Aaron Ember, Semito-Egyptian sound-changes. Ae Z 49, 87.
1911: Aaron Ember, Kindred Semi-

to-Egyptian words. Ae Z 49, 93-94.
1912: Aaron Ember, Notes on the relation of Egyptian and Semitic. Ae Z 50, 86
1913: Aaron Ember, Kindred Semito-Egyptian words (New Series). Ae Z 51, 110.
1913: Aaron Ember, Mehri parallels to Egyptian stems with prefixed ḥ. Ae Z 51, 138.
1913: Aaron Ember, Several Semito-Egyptian particles. ZA 28, 302.
1914: Wilhelm Spiegelberg, Aegyptisches w3ṛ = hebr. וָתֵר, arab. وتر „Strick". OLZ 17, col. 424.
1914: Charles T. Jean, Cenni intorno a recenti studi delle affinità camito-semitiche. RSO 6, 67-87.
1914: Aaron Ember, Egyptian ḫw „to proclaim, announce" = Hebrew הוֹדָה, Arabic حمد. OLZ 17, cols. 6-7.
1915: Max Müller in GB 16. Very few of Müller's combinations are acceptable.

1916: Aaron Ember, The etymological equivalent in Egyptian of the common Semitic word for „life". OLZ 19, cols. 72-74.
1917: Aaron Ember, Kindred Semito-Egyptian words (New Series), continued from AeZ 51, 110. - AeZ 53, 83.
1917: Aaron Ember, Egyptian 3wj „be long, stretch out" = Heb. 'iyyā „desire." JHUC 296, 38-39.
1918: Aaron Ember, Egyptian ʿ3m „Semite" = Semitic ʿarab „Arab, Bedouin". JHUC 306, 5.
1918: Aaron Ember, Egyptian idnw „subordinate, substitute." JHUC 306, 29-30.
1918: W. F. Albright, The etymology of Span. adobe „sundried brick." JHUC 306, 37.
1918: W. F. Albright, Notes on Egypto-Semitic etymology. AJSL 34, 81-98 and 215-255. A very important contribution.
1918: H. Holma, Zur semitisch-hamitischen Sprachverwandtschaft.

ZA 32, 34-47.
1919: Aaron Ember, Egyptian bt „shepherd" = „Bedouin." JHUC 316, 18-19.
1919: Aaron Ember, The Equivalents of Several Egyptian Consonants in the other Semitic Languages. JHUC 316, 29-32.
1920: Aaron Ember, The Etymological Equivalent in Egyptian of Hebrew haze „breast". JHUC 325, 63-64.
1921: Aaron Ember, The Phonetic Value of several of the Egyptian Alphabetic Signs and their Correspondences Etymologically in the other Semitic Languages. JAOS 41, 177.
1921: Aaron Ember, Metathesis in Old Egyptian. JAOS 41, 177.
1921: Adolf Erman & Hermann Grapow, Aegyptisches Handwörterbuch (Berlin). Cf. especially the „Index der semitischen Wörter", given on pp. 226-228.

1922: François Lexa, Comment se revèlent les rapports entre les langues hamitiques, sémitiques et la langue égyptienne dans la grammaire des pronoms personnels, des verbes et dans les numéraux cardinaux 1-9. - Philologica (Oxford University Press) 1, 151-177.

1923: Kurt Sethe, Die Vokalisation des Aegyptischen. ZDMG 77, 145. In this very illuminating article the author gives us a great deal of material which is of fundamental importance to our subject.

1923: W.F. Albright, The Principles of Egyptian Phonological Development. RT 40, 64-70.

1923: W.F. Albright, The Etymology of Egyptian ḥm.t „woman" RT 40, 71-72.

## List of Abbreviations.

A = F. W. Albright, Notes on Egypto-Semitic Etymology. AJSL 34, 81-98 and 215-255.

AA = Fritz Hommel, Aufsätze u. Abhandlungen arabistisch-semitologischen Inhalts. Erste Hälfte. (München 1892).

Admonitions = Alan H. Gardiner, The Admonitions of an Egyptian Sage (Leipzig 1902).

AG 3 = Adolf Erman, Aegyptische Grammatik, 3. Auflage (Berlin 1911).

AH = Friedrich Delitzsch, Assyrisches Handwörterbuch.

Ae H = Adolf Erman und Hermann Grapow, Aegyptisches Handwörterbuch (Berlin 1921).

AJSL = American Journal of Semitic Languages.

Ae Z = Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde.

Bondi = J. H. Bondi, Dem Hebräisch-Phönizischen angehörige Lehnwörter in hieroglyphischen

und hieratischen Texten. Leipzig 1886.
BA = Beiträge zur Assyriologie und vergleichenden semitischen Sprachwissenschaft.
Bauer = L. Bauer, Das Palästinische Arabisch (Leipzig 1910).
Brugsch = Heinrich Brugsch, Hieroglyphisch-demotisches Wörterbuch, 7 vols. (Leipzig 1867-1882).
DB = René Basset, Etudes sur les Dialectes Berbères (Paris 1894).
Dillmann = August Dillmann, Lexicon Linguae Aethiopicae.
Dozy = R. Dozy, Supplément aux Dictionnaires Arabes (Leyden 1881).
ES = J. Barth, Etymologische Studien (Leipzig 1893).
FL = August Fischer, Lautlehre des Marokkanisch-Arabisch. (Leipzig 1917).
FMS = August Fischer, Marokkanische Sprichwörter: MSOS, Jahrgang 1 (1898), 180-230.
GB 17 = Gesenius, Hebräisches Handwörterbuch, edited by Buhl,

seventeenth edition (Leipzig 1921).
Grapow = Hermann Grapow, Ueber die Wortbildungen mit einem Praefix m im Aegyptischen: Abhandlungen der Kgl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften 1914, phil.-hist. Klasse Nr. 5.
Hieroglyphs = F. Ll. Griffith, A collection of Hieroglyphs: Archeological Survey of Egypt 1898.
Holma = H. Holma, Zur semitisch-hamitischen Sprachverwandtschaft: ZA (1918), pp. 34-47.
JAOS = Journal of the American Oriental Society.
JBL = Journal of Biblical Literature.
JEA = Journal of Egyptian Archeology, edited by Alan H. Gardiner (London).
JHUC = John Hopkins University Circulars.
Meinhof, Hamiten = C. Meinhof, Die Sprachen der Hamiten: Abhandlungen des Hamburgischen

Kolonialinstituts, vol. 9 (1912).
MSOS = Mitteilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen der Kgl. Friedrich Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin.
Muss-Arnolt = Muss-Arnolt, A Concise Dictionary of the Assyrian Language.
Mzab = René Basset, Etude sur le Zenatia du Mzab de Ouargla et de l'Oued-rir'. (Paris 1892).
NB = Th. Nöldeke, Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft. (Strassburg 1904).
NNB = Th. Nöldeke, Neue Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft (Strassburg 1910).
PA = Franz Praetorius, Die Amharische Sprache (Halle 1879).
PBH = Post-Biblical Hebrew.
PG = Franz Praetorius, Zur Grammatik der Gallasprachen (Berlin 1893).
PSS = J. Barth, Die Pronominalbildung in den semitischen

Sprachen (Leipzig 1913).
Pyr. = Kurt Sethe, Die altägyptischen Pyramidentexte, 2 Bände. (Leipzig 1908-10).
RA = Revue d'Assyriologie.
RBe = Leo Reinisch, Die Bedauye-Sprache in Nordost-Afrika (Wien 1882)
RBi = Leo Reinisch, Die Bilin-Sprache in Nordost-Afrika (Wien 1890).
RSO = Revisti degli Studi Orientali.
RT = Recueil de Travaux Relatifs à la Philologie et à l'Archéologie Egyptiennes et Assyriennes.
RWBi = Leo Reinisch, Wörterbuch der Bilin-Sprache (Wien 1890).
RWS = Leo Reinisch, Wörterbuch der Saho-Sprache (Wien 1890).
RWSo = Leo Reinisch, Die Somali-Sprache II, Wörterbuch = Südarabische Expedition, Band II (Wien 1902)
SBOT = Paul Haupt, The Sacred Books of the Old Testament. Critical edition of the Hebrew text.

SKAW = Sitzungsberichte der Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Phil.-hist. Klasse.
Spitta = Spitta, Grammatik des arabischen Vulgärdialektes von Aegypten (Leipzig 1880).
SU = J. Barth, Sprachwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Semitischen (Leipzig 1907).
Tazerwalt = Hans Stumme, Handbuch des Schilhischen von Tazerwalt (Leipzig 1899).
Tun. = Hans Stumme, Grammatik des Tunischen Arabisch (Leipzig 1896).
Tutscheck = L. Tutscheck, Lexicon der Gallasprache (München 1844).
U = Kurt Sethe (editor), Untersuchungen zur Geschichte und Altertumskunde (Leipzig 1896 ff.).
Verbum = Kurt Sethe, Das ägyptische Verbum im Altägyptischen, Neuägyptischen und Koptischen, 3 vols. (Leipzig 1899-1902).
VGr. = C. Brockelmann, Grundriss

der vergleichenden Grammatik der semitischen Sprachen.
VK = H. Schmidt und P. Kahle, Volkserzählungen aus Palästina (Göttingen 1918).
W = Adolf Erman, Zur ägyptischen Wortforschung, II, III: Sitzungsberichte der kgl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissensch., vol. 39, pp. 904-963.
Walde = A. Walde, Lateinisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, 2. Auflage (Heidelberg 1910).
WU = J. Barth, Wurzeluntersuchungen zum hebräischen und aramäischen Lexicon (1902).
Zahlen = Kurt Sethe, Von Zahlen und Zahlworten bei den alten Aegyptern: Schriften der Wissenschaftl. Gesellschaft zu Strassburg, 25. Heft (1916).
ZDMG = Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.
ZDPV = Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.

## Prefatory Remarks.

The Egypto-Semitic Studies will consist of four parts, viz.

I. Egypto-Semitic Phonetics.
II. Egypto-Semitic Lexicon.
III. Comparative Egypto-Semitic Grammar.
IV. General Introduction.

The reasons which have induced me to place the General Introduction at the end will be apparent to most of my readers. Only after I have completed my investigations of Egypto-Semitic relations from a phonetic, lexicographical as well as from a grammatical point of view shall I be in a position to formulate definitely, and with some finality the degree of relationship which exists between Egyptian and the other Semitic languages. Only then shall I be able to determine the exact

position of Egyptian among the Semitic languages. I also deem it necessary, moreover, to make several investigations of an historical, ethnographical, and archeological nature before venturing on the General Introduction. The investigations which I have been pursuing in recent years in the Hamitic and Berber languages promise to shed a great deal of additional light on our problem.

A great deal of progress has been made in recent years in the domain of Egypto-Semitic relations, especially from a lexicographical point of view. My present attitude with regard to this question may be summed up in the following words: The Egyptian language is essentially Semitic both from a lexicographical as well as from a grammatical (especially with

regard to its syntax) point of view. It appears that by no less than eighty-five per cent of the words in Old Egyptian are Semitic. There are, of course, important differences, but, to my mind, they are not greater than we should expect them to be when we consider the fact that Egyptian must have separated from the common Semitic stock thousands of years before the beginning of history, and from that remote period their language had a development of its own, almost entirely independent of the other Semitic languages. The Egyptian language contains, moreover, a small percentage of non-Semitic words, evidently of African origin.

The system at present in vogue among Egyptologists for the transliteration of the Egyptian alphabetic signs (I am

referring, of course, to that of the Berlin school) is, in a number of cases, incorrect, arbitrary, and misleading. The faulty transliteration of Egyptian conceals to a great extent the close kinship which exists between Egyptian and the other Semitic languages. It is highly desirable that a competent committee made up of Egyptologists and Semitists should be entrusted with the work of revising the present system of transliteration in accordance with our present knowledge of the consonantal sounds of Old Egyptian and their relation to those in the other Semitic languages. In so far as the Egyptian and the Semitic sounds are known to be identical, the same transliteration should be employed for both. A transliteration of the Egyptian alphabet according

to these suggestions will at once exemplify a much closer connection between Egyptian and Semitic. For the purpose of the present work I have made several changes in the system of transliteration of the Egyptian alphabet, viz. : ỉ, i̯; : u̯;
 : ẓ (instead of s);
 : s (instead of s');
: q (instead of ḳ);
 : ṯ (instead of ṯ) = palatalized ḳ. In this work it is treated immediately after .
: ǧ (instead of ḏ) = palatalized g. In Semitic it corresponds to ỉ, i̯ and  (= , , ḇ). For practical consideration  is treated in this work immediately after .

For the sake of clearness I sometimes give the accepted transliteration in parenthesis immediately after my own transliteration.

In the transliteration of Hebrew words I have generally thought it more advisable to ignore the spiration of the Begadkefat, since this secondary phenomenon makes the comparison with Egyptian somewhat less evident.

Aim of the Investigation. - In the present investigation it has been the aim of the author to determine and exemplify the phonetic relations which obtain between Egyptian and the other Semitic languages. It is earnestly hoped that the results obtained will furnish a sound basis for Egypto-Semitic studies in the future. In order to make this investigation as comprehensive and helpful as possible the author has taken into account not only the ordinary and normal equations (e. g. 𓄿 m = Sem. מ; 𓎛 k = Sem. כ), but also those equations which are the results of phonetic change, both simple (𓄡 ' = Sem. ע and א; 𓈖 ḫ = Sem. ח) and combinatory (partial assimilation and dissimilation). The phonetic equations which are set forth in this investigation are illustrated by nume-

1 Ember, Egypto-Semitic Studies.

rous examples, though no attempt has been made to exhaust the material.

§ 2  and Sem. ʾ is represented in Egyptian hieroglyphic writing by both  (eagle or vulture), and  (reed-leaf), while the latter is also the correspondent in Egyptian of the semi-vowel ʾ i̯ in Semitic. The original relation of these two alphabetic symbols is not quite clear. Egyptologists usually suppose that  was from the oldest time of hieroglyphic writing the sign of the consonantal sound ʾ (glottal catch), while  was at first employed to represent the semivowel i̯ (= Sem. ʾ), but due to the fact that in Egyptian i̯ frequently became ʾ, the reed-leaf () came to be employed to represent both these sounds. I am by no means convinced of the correctness of this view.

We find 𓄿 = א in the very oldest Egyptian words, e.g. 𓄿𓂝𓈖 „ear" = אזן; 𓄿𓏏𓐍 „come" = אתה; 𓄿𓇋𓇋𓈖 „the god Amon" = אמון; 𓄿𓇋𓁹 „to see" = ראה (metathesis in the Egyptian word); 𓄿𓇋𓈖 „verily" = אמן; 𓄿𓇋𓂋𓅓𓍿 [„red linen"] = אדום; 𓄿𓇋 „island" = אי; 𓄿𓇋𓂋𓅓𓐍 „skin" = אדם; 𓄿𓎛𓈖𓆑 „I" = אנוכי. It should be noted, however, that the employment of 𓄿 to represent 𓄿 is generally limited to cases where it is the first stem consonant. My view of the relation between 𓄿 and 𓄿 may be stated as follows: 𓄿 is a real, i.e. glottal catch, consonantal א, while 𓄿, as a rule, denotes a quiescent א. The latter (i.e. 𓄿) is frequently employed to represent any consonant (including א) which has in the course of phonetic change become quiescent, although in a number of cases, especially in the initial position (e.g. Eg.

3bi „desire" = Heb. חָבַב) 𓄿 undoubtfully represents Hamza. The quiescing of consonantal sounds is especially common in Egyptian in the case of r and l. In other words, 𓄿 represents, as a rule, the remains of a former sound, or, more correctly, it marks the place where a consonantal sound formerly stood, just as the 'alef [in שָׂדֶה] (= *ra'š) and in Modern Arab. ﺭﺃﺱ, rās (= *ra'š) is not [a consonant but] represents an original consonantal ה (Hamza) which [has been assimilated to the] preceding vowel. In Eg. k3m „garden" = Heb. kerem, Arab. karm the 3 (𓄿) goes back to an original r (the quiescing of r and l is of common occurrence in Egyptian; cf. § 3). It is most natural to assume that in this case, as well as in other cases, the quiescing consonant first became '(א) and it was then absorbed

by the preceding vowel. It should be noted in this connection that Egyptian, just as Hebrew, did not tolerate, as a rule, a short vowel in an open syllable: kaʾm > kaʾm > kām (after the absorption or quiescing of the ʾ its place was represented in the hieroglyphic spelling by 3) > kōm KWM (in late Egyptian, just as in Hebrew, ā became obscured to ō). According to my view, the employment of 𓄿 to represent the semi-vowel i̯ is secondary, and is due to the interchange of i̯ and ʾ in Egyptian. As I have stated above the original relation between the two alphabetic signs 𓀀 and 𓄿 is not entirely clear and requires further investigation.

𓀀. This Egyptian alphabetic sign, as stated in the preceding, corresponds not only to 𐤀 in the other Semitic languages, but

is frequently the correspondent of other consonants (r, l, ᶜ, i̯, t), more especially of r and l, which in certain Egyptian words have become quiescent.

a) = Sem. ʾ.

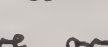
1. ʒꜣb „jackal" = Heb. zeʾēb, Arab. diʾb „wolf".

2. ʒbi̯ „desire" = Heb. ʾābā „desire"

3. u̯i̯ʒ „ship" = Arab. u̯aʾi̯at „cooking pot, bowl".

4. ʒ ( ) „vulture" (preserved only in the value of the hieroglyph ) = Heb. ʾaii̯ā, Arab. i̯uʾi̯uʾ „vulture". Cf. also Bilin ᶜaia „vulture".

5. ʒu̯i̯ „be long, stretch" = Heb. ʾiu̯u̯ā „desire", Arab. ʾau̯ā „intendere."

6. ʒbd (oldest writing  ʒbdu̯) „month", more originally „moon" = Sem. ʾbd „wander, be lost". Eg. ʒbd (or ʒbdu̯) was originally an imperfect participle, and it designated the moon as „the wan-

derer."
7. 3ẖ „reap, sickle" = Eth. 'eẖ „flint" (A., p. 216, no. 2).
8. 3 „land, soil" = Arab. ṯa'al „black mud" (A., p. 252, no. 116).
9. dw3 (< *ǧw3, see § 26 b) „morning, morning star"; „worship" (originally „worship in the morning") = Arab. ḏaua (med. w), „be bright, shine"; ḏau', ḏu' „light."
10. wḏ3 „betake one's self, go, come; be whole (without blemish), sound, healthy, joyful", Copt. ογΔΔι = Heb. yāṣā (stem consonants yṣ' = wṣ'), Ass. aṣû „go out, come forth" (used specifically of the sun), Arab. waḍu'a „be bright, clean" (prim. „shine from cleanliness"); II and V „wash" (ritually; prim. „make bright")
11. 3mm.t „grasp" (of the hand, = German „Griff") < 3mm „grasp, seize" = Eth. 'emmat, Heb. 'ammā „ell."
12. s3r (written also s3, sir) „desire,

request, need, suffer, want" = Arab. sa'ala, Heb. šā'ēl „ask, beg."
13. 3gb (Pyr. 130 b etc.) „inundation, flood, pool" = Heb. gebe' „pool".
14. d3r „subdue, overcome" = Arab. dara'a „drive, repel, repulse."
15. 3r (written ) „oppress", orig. „bind, tighten" = Heb. 'arar, Ass. arāru „curse", orig. „bind".
16. ꜥ3 „cord" or „loop" (preserved in the phonetic value of the hieroglyph , as well as in ꜥ3ꜥ3 which seems to mean „cord" and „bind"; cf. Hieroglyphs p. 45) = Arab. ꜥa'ā (III ꜥ) „promise, vow". The basic meaning of the stem is „bind".
17. b3 „be powerful, glorious" = Arab. ba'ā „be lofty, surpass, boast" (Ae. Z 51, 116, no. 57), perhaps related also to Eth. mō'a „powerful, victorious" (Dillmann, col. 204: mō'a = Arab. ba'ā), Ass. ma'u „great, powerful".
18. š3ꜥ „fix, determine, decree", š3ꜥt „fate" = Arab. šā'a „want".

Note, Albright combines Eg. r3 „mouth" with Arab. ri'at, Heb. re'ā (found only in PBH).

b) 𓂝 = Sem. r.

1. K3mw „garden" (until the period of the N.K. written with n for m, see Verbum I, 227-28; U 3, 40), prim. „vineyard" (as it is shown by the determinative) = Heb. kerem „vineyard", Arab. karm „vine, grapes."

2. q3b „entrails, midst" = Heb. qereb.

3. i3q „ascend", whence m3q.t „ladder" = Arab. raqiia „ascend", mirqat „ladder" (Ae Z 49, 88).

4. c3š „be numerous", „many, rich", = Arab. cašara „unite"; cašrun, Heb. cašar „ten" (See Ae Z 53, 88, l. 4 ff.; Zahlen p. 13).

5. w3ḏ „be green" = Heb. iaraq, Ass. warāqu, Arab. waraqa „be green" (Ae Z 50, 87, l. 4). Eg. w3ḏ is ultimately identical with i3q „ascend".

6. c3 „donkey" = Heb. caiir, Arab.

ʿair „donkey" (Ae Z 49, 88, l. 4). Cf. Berber aǧiul „donkey"

7. 93s „bind" = Heb. qaśar „bind", Arab. qasara „force any one" (Ae Z 49, 88). In Eg. qrs „bury", orig. „bind, wrap" the r is preserved. Cf. also Berber kurs, kers „bind" (Tazerwalt p. 198).

8. bkꜣ „morning" (Pyr. 34b, 1382 etc.) = Arab. bukrat „early morning". Cf. Heb. boqer.

9. ꜣčp (ꜣṯp < *rkp < rkb; for č (ṯ) = k see § 22a) „load" = Heb. Arab. rkb „mount, ride, embark", whence Arab. markab, Heb. merkab „vehicle, ship, carriage, beast for riding camel, horse etc."

10. s.ꜣ „back" = Arab. sarāt „back". Cf. Saho sara „tail, hind-parts, back" (Ae Z 51, 114, no. 31).

11. ʿꜣmw „Semite, Asiatic" = Arab. ʿarab „Arab, Bedouin" (JHUC no. 306, p. 537).

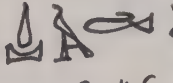
12. mꜣꜣ „see" = Ass. baru, Heb. bara „discern, see".

13. b3g „be clear, bright; shine" = Heb. baraq, Ass. barāqu, Arab. baraqa.
14. p3 „fly" = Arab. farra „flee" (Ae Z 50, 87). Cf. Tigrē farra and nafra „fly".
15. 3cc „harm, do evil" (see U 4, 107) = Heb. „stem r$^{c}$ „evil, harmful" (Ae Z 53, 84, no. 106).
16. ḫ3s.t „foreign country, mountaineous country" = Ass. ḫuršu „mountain", Heb. ḫoreš, Aram. ḫurša, Arab. ḥirš „forest" (Ae Z 53, 85)
17. s3u.t „wall" = Heb. ḥur, Arab. sur „wall".
18. $^{c}$3b „a kind of tree" = Heb. $^{c}$arab, Arab. ġarab „a kind of tree".
19. [u3ḫ] „be inundated, become covered with vegetation, become soft (dough, owing to the presence of water in it)" = Arab. istawraḫa „become wet or moist" (ground); ardun wariḫatun = „soft or moist land". The Eg. stem i3ḫi „overflow, inundate" and 3ḫ.t „season of inundation" belong here (Ae Z

51, 114, no. 34).
20. ḏ3f „burn, cook" (Pap. Ebers) = Ass. ṣarāpu, Heb. ṣaraf „smelt, refine" (metals), prim. „burn."
21. ʿš3 „feed, fatten" = Arab. ʿaraša „snatch up the food and swallow it greedily"; ʿarš „a milk dish"; ʿarašan „wood pigeon, turtle dove" (metathesis either in the Eg. or in the Arab. stem).
22. ʿ3si „fall to ruin" = Ass. ašāru (stem ušr) „fall down, humble oneself", Arab. ʿaṯara „beat smooth, tread softly."
23. ḥ3w „be naked" = Heb. ʿarā, Arab. ʿariya. For Eg. ḥ = Sem. ʿ cf. [snḥm = Heb. solʿām „grasshopper"]. Heb. qerēaḥ „bald-headed" appears in Arab. as [karaʿa].
24. čm3 (ṯm3 < km3 < kmr < kbr) „strong, powerful" in the phrase čm3-ʿ „strong of arm" = Heb. kabbir „great, powerful", Arab. kabir „great", Ass. kabāru „be great".
25. [p3ḳ.t „fine linen"] = Arab. farq

„flax, linen" (Ae Z 53, 84, no. 104).
26. ḳ3ḳ3·w „a kind of ship" = Arab. qurqur „a long boat" (Ae Z 53, 87, no. 133)
27. 3ḥ, s3ḥ „refresh"; prop. „cause to be cool" = Heb. qerah, Ass. garḫu „ice, cold".
28. dm3.t (< dbr.t) „wing, shoulder-blade" (prim. perhaps simply „back") = Arab. dibrat „place behind, in the rear", dubr „back, buttocks"; Tigrē denber (< debber) „aile, plume".
29. wrm.t „inundation" = Arab. ʿarima „swell, rise"; Heb. rūm „be high" (cf. Sorel, RT 11, p. 121, no. 5).
30. š3ʿ „begin" = Arab. šaraʿa (Ae Z 50, 87)
31. ḥ3b „send, despatch, write" (message) = Arab. ḥaraba „flee, run".
32. bi3 „pit, well, mine" = Heb. beʾēr, Arab. biʾr „well"; Heb. bōr „pit" (Ae Z 51, 112, no. 23).
33. bi3 „copper, iron" (cf. also Copt. BENIπE „metal of heaven" = „iron" = Eth. bert „bronze", beral „iron", berū „silver"; Amharic birat „iron" ber „metal, bronze", Somali bir „iron";

also Arab. burat „nose-ring" and Ass. biritu „fetter".
34. šʾb „meal, repast" (judging from the determinatives this word denotes a [meal] of which drinks constitute the principal feature, perhaps = „banquet") = Arab. šariba „drink."
35. ʿʾb. t „elevation" = Arab. ʿarima „be high."
36. ʿʾb „please, be pleasant" = Heb. ʿarab „be sweet, pleasant." (Ae Z 49, 88)
37. ʿʾb „wonderful, extraordinary" = Arab. ġarīb „wonderful".
38. ǧʾm. w (ḏʾm. w) „youth" (collectively), „new generation, troop of young men, body of soldiers", Copt. ϫωм „generation" = Arab. ǧirm „body" (orig. „bone"), Heb. gerem „bone", Sabaean grb (< grm, cf. Z 1 MG 54, 37 and VGr. I 226) „person", prop. „body". The underlying meanings of the Eg. word is „body" and „strength".
39. ḫpʾ (< ḥpʾ < ḥpr < ḥbr) „umbi-

lical cord, navel", Copt. ϩελπε = Eth. ḥenbert „navel" < stem ḥbr = Heb. ḥabar, Arab. ḥabara „join, fasten" (A., p. 242, no. 83).
40. db3 „die" (Urkunden I 42) = Arab. dabara „die", dabr „death", Heb. deber „death, pestilence" (Ae Z 53, 85, no. 113).
41. 3fc „be greedy, gluttonous, voracious" (Sethe: „gefrässig sein"), Copt. ay in ayχip „avaricious, covetous" (cf. KHW p. 12) = Arab. raġiba „wish, crave", raġuba „be greedy, gluttonous, voracious", Heb. raʿab „be hungry"
42. i̯3d „descend"; „dew, trap" = Heb. i̯arad, Arab. u̯arada „descend" (Ae Z 51, 114).
43. ǧ3d (written  ; cf. Pyr. 402 a) „kill, strangle" (an animal; Sethe: „entkehlen") = Arab. ẓarada „strangle", ẓarida „swallow", maẓrad „throat, gullet" (Ae Z 51, 114 no. 37).
44. ẓ3u „guard, take care" = Arab. daʾira „shun, fear, flee from, detest", Ass. ẓāru „dislike, hate" (A., p. 242).

45. m3ǯ (< m3k < mrk < mkr) „red granite" = Arab. makira „be red", makr „red chalk" (A. p. 230, no. 48).
46. ḥ3p.t „bad or rainy weather" = Heb. ḥorep „autumn, winter", Arab. ḥarif „autumn, autumn rain".
47. f3i̯ (< fri̯ < frᶜ < rfᶜ) „raise, lift up", Copt. ϥι = Arab. rafaᶜa „raise, lift up".
48. ḳ3p (Kp) „to cover, hide", Copt. κωπ „roof" = Heb. kapar, Arab. kafara „cover", Heb. kapporet „covering". With Eg. Kp „roof" cf. Suaheli kipáa „straw roof" (ZÄ 50, 88)
49. b3k „work" (verb and subst.) = Heb. barak „kneel down", Arab. baraka „kneel, sit down, apply oneself"; III, VIII „apply oneself diligently to some work."
50. nǧ3 (< nǧr < mǧr) „be parched with thirst" = Arab. maǧara and naǧara id.

Remark 1. The equation of Eg. p3d = Ass. puridu „leg" (ZÄ 50, 87 is erroneous.

Remark 2. In a number of cases the 𓄿 which we should expect to find as the representative of a former Semitic r does not appear, which would seem to indicate that the Egyptians themselves were not conscious of the former existence of r in these words, e.g.
1. qd (< qdr) „pot"; „form, shape, mould, build, create", Copt. ϩωτ = Arab. qidr, PBH qedērā, Ass. diqaru „pot".
2. šf (< šfr) „ram" (cf. ḥr-šf „Widdergesicht", Brugsch 7, 1182) = Ass. šapparu „ram or wild goat", Heb. šopar „ram-horn", orig. „ram."
3. ḥꜣ (< ḥꜣr) „tusk of an elephant" = Heb. ḥaṯar, Arab. ḥaṯira, Aram. ḥaṯar „be white", BA ḥiṯṯar „white". Cf. Hausa ḥaure „tooth, tusk of an elephant."

c) 𓄿 = Sem. l.

1. kfꜣ „hind parts, posterior" = Arab. kafal „hind parts" (Ae Z 49, 88).
2. dꜣb (dbꜣ) „fig" (in Pap. Ebers evi-

dently a cake made out of figs) = Heb. debēlā „a cake of figs" (Ae Z 49, 88).
3. mᶜb3 „harpoon, spear" = Eth. maᶜbal „sharp instrument, arrow".
4. ḥ39 „make captive, take booty" = Arab. laḥiqa „overtake, catch".
5. q3s „vomit" = Arab. qalasa „vomit".
6. ḥ3 „back of the head" = ḥalā'at, halāʔat „milieu du derrière de la tête" (Ae Z 53, 88, no. 138).
7. ᶜq3 „rope" = Arab. ᶜaqala „bind", ᶜiqāl „rope", Heb. meᶜuqqal „twisted" (Ae Z 49, 88).
8. ᶜ3g.1 (late ᶜq3.1) „hoof" = Heb. regl, Arab. rigl (cf. Pale[stinian Arab.] ʾigr), Eth. ʾegr „foot" (Ae Z 53, 88).
9. bh3 „flee" = Heb. bahal „be anxious, hasten" (Ae Z 49, 88).
10. ḥ3 „around, circa, behind" (< ḥw3 < ḥwl) = Arab. ḥaula „around" (Ae Z 53, 88, no. 139).
11. ph̬3 (Pyr. 440 p3h̬) „split, cleave", Copt. ⲡⲱⲗϩ = Arab. falaḥa, Heb. palaḥ „split, cleave" (Ae Z 49, 88).

12. ʿ3i̯ „be or become great, grow"; ʿ3 „great, exalted" = Heb. cālā, Arab. caliya „be high".
13. mǧ3.t „scroll, papyrus" = Heb. megillā „scroll" (Ae. Z. 51, 112).
14. č3.t (< k3.t < kl.t < ỉkl.t; for č = k see § 22) „vizier" = Arab. wakīl „trustee, agent, representative." In Modern Arab. wakīl muṭlaq „Grand Vizier."
15. ḥ3.w „herbs, plants" (especially fragrant; A H p. 121) = Arab. ḥalā „cut grass, green herbs" (probably denominative).
16. ḫ3 „sea-shell", preserved only in the phonetic value of the hieroglyph 𓆓 which is very commonly employed in the Pyr. as phonetic equivalent of 𓇋 „reed, plant" (preserved, first of all, in the phonetic value of 𓇋 which represents the leaf together with the reed of the lotus. ḫ3.w „plants, herbs" is moreover, according to Sethe, the primary meaning of

this word.) = Heb. ḫalal, Arab. ḫalla „bore through, hollow out;" Eth. ḫellal „reed", Arab. ḫalla „freshly cut grass" (Arab. ḫalla is denominative.).

17. ḫ3.t, ḫ3.ti „garment" (Pyr. 787 b etc.) = Arab. ḫullat „garb, mantle, robe."

18. ḫk3 „magic" = Arab. ḫakala „be doubtful, obscure (A. p. 237.).

19. ?m3ḫ „dignity", ?m3ḫ.w „venerable, honored" = Arab. baliḫa „be haughty, proud, exalted."

20. ḫ3 „would, utinam" = Heb. ?aḫlai.

21. ḫ3p „cover" (with garment), „hide" = Ass. ḫalāpu „be clothed with, enclose, cover, hide; (Pi'el) ḫullupu „clothe, cover, hide", Arab. laḥafa „wrap" a. o. in a garment; Heb. ḫaliposth „garments."

22. ḫ3' „leave, forsake, place," Copt. ϰω = Arab. ḫala'a „pull off, remove (garments, shoes), depose, dismiss, repudiate, divorce (wife); ḫalu'a „be cast off."

23. ǧ3i̯ (ǰ3i̯) „cross a river" = Heb. galā, Arab. galā (III ū) „migrate, go into exile" (Albright).

24. ǧ3ṣ (ǰ3i̯) „oppose; opponent, enemy = Ass. ṣēlu „oppose, be at enmity"; Eth. ṣal'a „be hostile"; Arab. ṣāla „leap upon, attack" (A.)

25. ḫ3.l „kettle" = Arab. ḥullat „cooking-pot, kettle".

26. ḫ3.l „belly, body, corpse" = Heb. ḥalal, Arab. ḥalla, ḥalā (III ū) „be hollow".

27. ḫ3b „bend" (cf. Brugsch 3, 1029), ḫ3b.u „sickle" (prim. „the curved instrument"), ḫ3b.t (in Pyr. also ẖ3b.t) „the coil or wire of the crown" (prim. meaning „curved"), ḫ3b.t „injustice" (Tobb.) = Arab. ḥalaba, the basic meaning of which is „to be bent, crooked". Arab. ḥalaba „deceive" orig. meant „act crookedly"; miḥlab is „the curved instrument" = sickle; ḥilb „claw" orig. meant „curved".

28. [ḫ3ḫ] „hasten" (incomplete re-

duplication for *ḫ3ḫ3) = Arab. ḫal-ḫala „shake, stir"; Ass. ḫālu „betake oneself".

29. k3ś „a kind of ship" = Heb. kelī [„vessel"]. (Ae Z 53, 87).

30. s3k „pull, drag, draw"; Copt. ecωκ „draw, flow" = Arab. sala ka „march along" (orig. perhaps „pull along"), „wind off" (a thread), silkat „spun thread, wire"; mislakat „reel". The basic meaning of the stem is „pull". Heb. hiślīk which belongs here („throw down") orig. meant „pull down".

31. qm3 „create; shape, form" = Arab. ǧabala „create; form, shape, model".

32. s3ḥ (< srḥ < slḥ < sḥl) „reach, arrive"; prim. „come to shore" = Arab. sāḥil „sea-coast, shore" (A.).

Remark 1. In quite a number of Egyptian words orig. l is entirely lost. This is especially the case when l is the third stem consonant. The following may be cited as illustrations:

1. km „complete" = Arab. kamala.
2. ǧbꜣ (< ǧbꜣ < ǧbꜣ < ǧbl) „mountain" = Arab. ǧabal „mountain" (Sethe).
3. ḥwꜣ (< ḥwꜣ < ḥwl) „protect" = Arab. ḥāla (med. w), Eth. ḥalawa „protect".
4. čb „bird-cage" = Heb. kelūb, Aram. kelībā „basket"; cf. Syr. kulbāsā and Eth. karabo „basket".
5. id „boy, youth" = Heb. ʾeled, Arab. walad „boy".
6. ʾḥ „camp, stable", Copt. ϩⲁϩⲉ = Heb. ʾōhel „tent", Arab. ʾahl „family, clan, tribe", Ass. ālu „settlement, city".
7. ǧb.t „brick", Copt. ⲧⲱⲃⲉ = Eth. genfal „brick".

d) 𓄡 = Sem. ʿ.

kꜣb.t „nipple, breast" = Arab. kuʿb.

e) 𓄿 = Sem. w.

1. kꜣp „fumigate, burn incense" = Arab. kabbara (stem kbr) „fumigate, perfume" (clothes), takabbara „perfume", kabwat „censer, incense-pan".
2. ḥꜣi „descend, fall", Copt. ϩⲉ = Heb. hāwā (III inf.) „fall".
3. ꜣi.t „goddess of weaving" = Heb.

ṯaṉā (III inf.), Ass. ṯaṉû „spin"; Arab. ṯaṉā „roll up, fold up" Eth. ṯaṉaja „twist".

§ 4 „A ʾi, i̯. – In the majority of cases A is the correspondent of ʾ (𓄿) in Semitic. For the relation of A to 𓄿 see § 2. In sporadic cases, due to phonetic change, A appears as the correspondent of the following Semitic sounds: u̯, ʿ, r, l, ḥ, n, d.

a) A = Sem. ʾ (𓄿).

1. ʾink, pronomen abs. 1. sg., Copt. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ = Heb. ʾanōkī, Ass. ʾanāku.

2. ʾiḏn „ear" = Heb. ōzen, Arab. uḏn, Ass. uznu, Aram. uḏnā.

3. ʾin „verily" = Arab. ʾinna.

4. ʾin „if" = Arab. ʾin, Heb. ʾim.

5. ʾiu̯ „island" = Heb. ʾī.

6. ʾiu̯, negative particle, = Heb. ʾī.

7. ʾiu̯ „dog" = Heb. ʾī „jackal"

8. ʾir „to" = Heb. ʾel, Arab. ʾilā.

9. ʾiu̯t „come" = Heb. Arab. ʾatā.

10. ʾibʾ „stone" = Heb. ʾeben.

11. biʾ „well, pit, mine" = Arab. biʾr, Heb. beʾēr „well".

12. ʾiʒr (< ʾisr) „tamarisk", Copt. ⲟⲥⲓ = Heb. ēšel, Ass. ašlu, Arab. aṯal.
13. ʾifd·w „four" = Sem. ʾarbaᶜ (Zahlen p. 29)
14. ʾimr „deaf" = Ass. amiru „deaf".
15. ʾifd „hasten" = Arab. ʾafida „hasten".
16. ʾinm „skin" = Arab. ʾanam „skin, mankind" = Heb. ʾadam „man, mankind". Cf. Silḫ ilem „skin, leather".
17. [ʾitn „solar disk"] = Arab. ʾiṭar „enclosure, circle, ring, circumference".
18. ʾiʒi „go, hasten" = Heb. aʒal „go away, come to an end"
19. ʾim (ʾimi ?), used only in imp., cf. Ä. Gr. 3 § 383) „give" = Arab. ʾamma „repair, go to a place, tend (tendere)", Ass. ʾamū „aim at, tend, direct." (A.)
20. ʾini „come" (Pyr. 416 a), „bring" (usual meaning) = Arab. ʾanā (III i) „be opportune, come in time, mature, tarry, delay".
21. ʾitr.t „chapel" = Arab. ʾiṭār „enclosure, circle, ring, circumference, pot, vessel".
22. ʾin, preserved in the phonetic value of the sign ⲟ, = Arab. ʾinā „pot",

„jar, pitcher", Heb. 'onī „fleet;" 'oniiiā „ship, vessel."

23. 'inr „stone" = Arab. 'iram „big stone."

(In the following cases either the Egyptian or Semitic words are loan words. For our purpose they are equally instructive).

'hr, tent" = Heb. 'ōhel.

'isp.t „quiver" = Heb. 'aspā, Ass. ispatu

'iunu „Heliopolis" = Heb. 'ōn.

'imn „god Amon" = Heb. 'amōn.

'ip.t „a dry measure" = Heb. ēpā.

'ih „camp, stable" = Heb. 'ōhel, Arab. 'ahl.

b) A = Sem. i̯.

That there are so few cases of Eg. A = Sem. i̯ is partly due to the fact that in Eg. the semi-vowel i̯ is seldom written out in stems med. i̯ and III i̯. There are of course many cases in which an unexpressed i̯ [corresponds to] Sem. i̯, e.g. 'abā (Heb.) „desire" = Eg. 3b(i̯) etc. An initial A, however, is sometimes dropped in Eg., e.g. d „hand", preserved in the alphabetic sign ⇔ which

represents a hand, = Sem. ỉad „hand".
1. ỉqr „excellent, be excellent" = Heb. ỉāqar „rare, precious."
2. ỉch „moon" ([older ụch,] cf. Sab. ụrḥ) = Heb. [ỉarēaḥ „moon."]
3. ụỉ3 „ship" = Arab. ụa'ỉat „cooking pot, bowl." Metathesis in Eg.
[4. bỉn „bad" = Heb. 'ebiōn.]
[5. ỉ39 „ascend",] m39.t (for mỉ39.t) „ladder" = Arab. raqiỉa „ascend", [mirqāt „ladder".]
[6. ỉụḥ] „load" = Eth. ỉaụaha „be gentle, mild" (A.)
7. ỉ3ụ „praise" (noun); rdi ỉ3ụ n „praise some one" = Heb. ỉā'e „be beautiful, becoming, worthy." Eg. ỉ3.ụt „dignity" = Aram. ỉa'uta.
[8. ỉmn „right hand" = Heb. Arab. ỉamīn. ZDMG 46, 107
9. ỉḫ.t „thing" = Arab. šai'. AJSL 34, 96.
10. ụnỉ „run" = Arab. ụanā „be weak." AJSL 34, 226.]
11. ỉcf „press, squeeze, wring" (clothes, in washing), strain, filter (a

process in brewing > ʿftiš „brewer" [sic!]

Remark. In Eg. ʾin „a kind of Nile fish" = Hausa šauni „a kind of fish" we have 4 as the correspondent of Hamitic š.

c) 4 = Sem. ṯ.

1. ʾnp „child, offspring" = Arab. ṯālibat „scion, sprout". (A.)

2. ʾrṯ „make, do" = Ass. ṯarū „bring, lead". (A.)

3. ʾtr.ṯ „Nile" (< šʾrṯ, Copt. ϣιωρ = Heb. šeʾōr) = Arab. ṯtr, Heb. ytr, Ass. ṯatāru „stretch, swell, be superfluous". - ['tr.ṯ is an expression for the Nile, therefore, prim. „overflowing", referring to the [inundation. To the] same stem belong Eg. ṯʾr „cord" = Arab. ṯatar, Heb. yeter. [Cf. the word „Nile"] which is derived from nāla (med. y) „stretch".

4. kš.t, kṯ.t „insignia, dignity", from a stem *kṯy = Heb. kāṯā, Arab. kaṯā (III y) ["burn" (sic!)].

5. ʾcb „join, put together" = Arab. ṯaʿaba „take the whole" (of a

thing), IV „assemble, gather, put one thing into another."
6. ʾiẓ.t „back" = Arab. ʿarāʾa „behind". Cf. Ga. uirtu „backbone", Sa., ʿAf. iro, Kaf. ilo „back."

d) 4 = Sem. ỿ (ṯ and ṱ).

[1. ʾidr „herd,] flock" = Heb. ʿēder „flock", Arab. ġadīrat (Ae Z 49, 89).
[2. ʾinq] „embrace" = Arab. ʿānaqa „embrace" (Ae Z 49, 89).
[3. rmi „weep"], rmi.t „tear", Copt. ρIME „weep" = Arab. ramaʿa „flow" (tears).
[4. gmi „find" = Arab. ǧamaʿa „gather". AJSL 34, 93.]

e) 4 = r.

[1. ʾuḏ „separate" = Arab. ʿaḏara „repulse, ward off". AJSL 34, 218.
2. ʿpi „pass over" = Heb. ʿābar „pass, cross over". Ae Z 51, 121.
3. ʿsi „saw" = Arab. ʿašara. Ae Z 49, 90.
4. ḥim.t „womb, woman" = Heb. reḥem, Arab. raḥim. Ae Z 49, 90.
5. šḫi „deaf" = Heb. ḥērēš. Ä Z 49, 90.

6. šp̂i „be ashamed" = Arab. ḫafira. AJSL 34, 249.
7. šf̂i „leap" = Arab. ṯafara. AJSL 34, 95.

f) A = l.

1. ʾiw̄n „color" = Arab. lawn. ÄZ 49, 88.
2. ʾib „heart" = Heb. lēb. ÄZ 49, 88
3. ʾibî „be thirsty" = Arab. lāba. ÄZ 49, 88
4. ʾirt.l „milk" = Arab. laka'a „strike the breast of a mother in milking or sucking". AJSL 34, 219.
5. ʾiẓî „go, hasten" = Heb. ʾāzal „go away, come to an end". Ae Z 51, 113.
6. 'mî „know" = Arab. 'alima. Ae Z 51, 113.
7. bi3 „wonder" = Heb. pl' „wonder". Ae Z 51, 112
8. dgî „look" = Ass. dagālu. ÄZ 49, 90
9. p'i' „flea" = Arab. falā „remove lice" (also used of hunting for fleas). (A.).
10. ki.w̄î „both" = Arab. kilāni, Ass. killalān „both", Heb. kil'aîm, Eth. kel'ē „two".
11. ʾibḥ „tooth" (prim. „the chewer") = Arab. labaḥa „be old". Cf. also Qara

labakā, Bilin labakā. For the development of meaning cf. Heb. šēn, Arab. sinn and [sanat, which] are related to Heb. iašēn, Arab. nasina (also našina) „sleep", „be putrifying" (of water), prim. „become old, stale". The age [of someone is] determined by the teeth. According to Dr. Albright we also find the verb laḥaḥa in the stem laḥaba „stricken in years."]

The change of Eg. l to i̯ is quite common in Egyptian when the l is final. For the change of l to i̯ in Galla see PG, p. 62.

[g) 4 = h.]

1. ỉur „be pregnant" = Heb. hārā (Verbum I 118. 248. 477). We [have metathesis in] the Eg. word; cf. Ae Z 49, 92.

[ỉu „to be" = Heb. hāi̯ā. Ae Z 49, 89].

h) 4 = n.

smi̯ „cream" = Heb. šemen, Ass. šamnu, Arab. samn „fat" (Brugsch; cf. ZDMG 46, 119; AeH, p. 160, s.v. smi̯)

i) ś = Sem. d.

s²is (for older srs, i.e. sls < * sds) „six" = Arab. sitt < * sidt „six", sadis „sixth"; Heb. šēš „six".

§ 5 [a) ʾ = Sem. ʿ (ʿ)

1. ³cc „to harm, do evil" = Heb. rcc „be evil, bad". AeZ 53, 84.

2. ʿ³i „be great" = Heb. Arab. ʿalā „go up, ascend, become high, lofty, exalted". AeZ 53, 87.

3. ʿ³i „ass" = Heb. Arab. ʿair. AeZ 49, 88.

4. ʿ³m „Semite" = Sem. ʿarab „Bedouin". JHUC vol. 37, p. 537.

5. ʿin „be beautiful," „beautiful", „a superior kind of limestone" = Sem. ʿain „eye". AeZ 51, 115.

6. ʿʿi „shout" = Arab. ṣaʿṣaʿa, ṣaʿā. AJSL 34, 221.

7. ʿʿṣ „sleep" = Arab. ṣaʿā „wake up". AJSL 34, 221

8. ʿb „bind" = Sem. ʿmm. AJSL 34, 222.

9. ʿpi „pass over" = Sem. ʿbr. ÄZ 51, 121.

10. ʿm „swallow" = Arab. ʿabba. AJSL 34, 222.

11. ʿmi „know" = Arab. ʿalima. AeZ

51, 113.
12. ᶜnḫ „life" = Arab. ᶜaiš. AJSL 34, 223.
13. ᶜnḫ „sandal-strap" = Arab. ᶜanaša „bend, twist". AJSL 34, 224.
14. ᶜnǧ „not to have, not to do" from ᶜnǧ „be whole" = Arab. ᶜalaǧa. AJSL 34, 228.
15. ᶜq3 „rope" = Arab. ᶜiqāl „rope". ÄZ 49, 88.
16. ᶜq3 „be correct, straight" = Arab. ᶜaqila „be intelligent". ÄZ 51, 113.
17. ṯᶜb „be clean" = Ass. ebēbu (I 4) „be bright, clean". AJSL 34, 222.
18. bᶜn. t „throat" = Heb. Arab. blᶜ „swallow". ÄZ 53, 90.
19. mᶜb3 „harpoon, spear" = Eth. maᶜbal „arrow". Oriens I 1, 5.
20. mᶜb3 „thirty" = Heb. meᶜubbār „intercalated". Oriens I 1, 5.
21. š3ᶜ „begin" = Arab. šaraᶜa. ÄZ 50, 87.
22. šmᶜ „play, dance, sing" = Arab. šamaᶜa. ÄZ 53, 90.
23. šnᶜ „ward off, repel" = Arab. šanaᶜa „despise, find ugly". ÄZ 53, 84.
24. ǧbᶜ „finger" = Heb. ʾiṣbaᶜ, Arab. ʾiṣbaᶜ. ZDMG 46, 123.

b) ع = Sem. ġ (ġ)

1. ᶜ3b „wonderful, extraordinary" = Arab. ġarib. Ae Z 53, 85.

2. ᶜ3b „name of a tree" = Heb. ᶜarābā „willow tree", Arab. ġarab „a kind of tree". Ae Z 53, 85

3. ᶜm̲3i „rob, plunder" = Arab. ġāra III „make a raid". Ae Z 53, 86

4. ᶜfn. t „head-covering" = Arab. miġfar „helmet, head-covering". Ae Z 51, 120

5. ᶜrq „swear" = Arab. ġalaḳa „bind, confirm". AJSL 34, 224.

6. ᶜš3 „be numerous" (Late) „rich" = Heb. ᶜašar „be rich", Arab. ġaṭara „be luxuriant". Ae Z 49, 88.

7. šnᶜ „granary" = Arab. šuġlal „heap of grain". AJSL 34, 232.]

c) ع = Sem. ḥ

wᶜ „one" = Arab. m̲aḥid. Ae Z 53, 87

qᶜḥ „arm" = Arab. kūᶜ „wrist, elbow"

[d) ع = Sem. ʾ (ʾ).

qᶜ „vomit" = Heb. qīʾ. Ae Z 49, 89.

ᶜḥ̆ „fire-pot" = Heb. ʾāḥ̆. Ae Z 49, 89

e) ع = Sem. h.

ǧᶜm „gold" = Arab. ḏahab. Ae Z 51, 120]

f) ḫ = Sem. r.

1. ᶜḥm „hawk, falcon" = Heb. rāḥām, Arab. raḥam.

2. ʾᶜḥ „moon" = Heb. ʾarēaḥ.

3. ᶜ3g.t, Late ᶜg3.t „hoof" = Heb. regel, Arab. riǧl, Eth. ʾegr. Ae Z 53, 88.

4. ᶜᶜf „squeeze out, strain, filter" = Heb. ᶜaraf „drip", Ass. erpitu, urpatu „cloud" or the transposed doublet Heb. raᶜaf, Arab. raᶜafa „drip; ʾarᶜafa „press, squeeze, cause to drip." A. p. 221, no. 18.

5. ᶜḥ3 „fight" = Arab. rḥl „strike with a sword."

6. ᶜḥᶜ „stand" = Arab. raḥala „depart, journey, ride." For the development of meaning cf. Arab. ᶜamada, Ass. emēdu „betake one's self, go" = Heb. ᶜāmad „stand."

[7. ḫᶜ.t „scorpion" = Arab. ḫaḥarat „poisonous lizard." AJSL 34, 245.

ǧᶜb.t „coal" = Arab. ḍaramat. Ä Z 49,

g) ḫ = Sem. l. [89

1. ʾḫᶜ „reward" = Ass. abālu „pay". AJSL 34, 217

2. ḫᶜpḥ „rule" = Arab. ḫafala. AJSL 34,93.
3. ḫᶜ „ravish, dishonour" = Heb. ḥillēl „profane, dishonour". AJSL 34,241.
4. ḫᶜk „shave" = Arab. ḫalaqa. ÄZ 49,89.
5. ǧbᶜ.1 „brick" = Arab. ǧababa „mould brick", Eth. genfal „brick". JHUC vol. 37,569.

h) ⟨ = Sem. ḥ.

1. ḫmᶜ] „seize" (Pyr.) = Eth. ḫamaḥa „bind", Ass. ḫamū „hold, seize". (A.)
[2. pnᶜ „turn" = Heb. panā. ZDMG 46,

i) ⟨ = Sem. ʿ. [110]

ḫnᶜ „with" = Arab. ḫinʿ „side", from ḫanā „incline". For development of meaning cf. Aram. ṣād „with" = Heb. ṣad, Arab. ṣadd „side", and Ass. [itti „with"] from idu „side". (A.) The ᶜ for ḥ is due to proximity of l or n. Cf. pnᶜ = Heb. pānā.

a) ⟨ = Sem. ʿ.

§ 6

1. nʿ „see", nʿḥ „see to, attend" (prim. meaning „intendere" = Arab. naʿā „intendere", Eth. naʿā „behold" (used only in imperative).
2. mʿt „die" = Heb. mūt, Arab. māta.
3. ʿšḥ „be broad" = Arab. ʿasiᶜa.

4. ḫgi „command" = Heb. ṣiwwā, Arab. waṣā. [The primary] meaning of the stem is „bind, join", cf. Arab. waṣā which signifies [originally] „join, bind". Arab. waṣā and Heb. ṣiwwā, Eg. wḏ „command" properly means [„to bind] somebody, make obligatory". The hieroglyph [having the value wḏ represents] „a cord wound on a stick" (Hieroglyph p. 44). A word wḏ [„cord"] or „hank of cord" occurs according to Griffith in Beni Hasan (Eg. Expl. Fund) [which is referred to by Griffith, ibid. This wḏ properly means „binding", hence „cord" or „hank of cord". Cf. [Arab. wasl „ball] of thread" from wasala „unite, join". It appears to [me, however, that] the sign represents simply a club.

5. ḫgb „turn" = Arab. ǧāwaba, Malta wiġbu „reply".

6. ʾwn „color" = Arab. lawn.

7. wʿ „one" = Arab. wāḥid. ZÄ 53, 87.

8. šwi „be dry", šw „sunlight" =

Arab. šawā, Ass. šawū „roast."
9. ṣi³ „ship" = Arab. ṣa'iat „cooking pot, bowl." [Cf. Heb. 'oniy „ship, vessel"] = Arab. 'inā' „vessel, utensil."
10. ṣḥ$^{c}$.t „scorpion" = Arab. ṣaḥarat „poisonous lizard."
[11. ṣtt „serpent" = Arab. ṭṣṭ „serpent": AJSL 34, 228].
12. ṣḥ³ „seek" = Arab. ṣaḥā „purpose, aim at."
13. ṣhb „bore through", hb „plough" = Arab. habba „cut."
14. ṣbn „shine, be bright" (sun, sky etc.), spring (of water). In Ae Z [51, 120] I was inclined to combine Eg. ṣbn „shine" with Ass. [bānu], Arab. bāna „be clear, distinct", but in view of ṣbn „spring" [I am disposed to connect it with Heb. ṣabal „stream", Arab. [ṣabala].
15. ṣrm. t „elevation" = Arab. ṣarima „be high, swell." The basic meaning of the root is „stretch", hence Heb. rūm „be high", Arab. ṣarima „be high, swell"; cf. also raṣm „increase,

surplus; hill, mound, grave, cairn, rung of ladder" (= Eg. mr „ pyramid"). Arab. naǧd „ highland" is from naǧada „ stretch". Arab. rāma „ desire, yearn, love (cf. also ra'ima „ love" = Ass. rēmu = Eg. mrį „ love") meant prim. „ stretch, incline"; cf. Heb. 'iṯṯā „ desire" = Arab. 'aṯā „ intendere"; Eg. 'ṯį „ be long, stretch"; Heb. ḥafēṣ „ stretch, desire"; Heb. kiṯṯā „ wait, hope" = Arab. kaṯiia „ be stretched"; English „ to long", German „ verlangen". The original meaning of the root is preserved in rāma „ lean to one side". This stem means also „ be far, remove, forsake"; cf. Eg. ṯ3į „ be distant" = Arab. ṯlį „ be near", orig. „ incline". rāma „ stay, abide, remain" meant orig. „ stretch, prolong". With ra'ama „ twist firmly" (a cord) cf. Heb. qaṯ „ cord" from qṯį „ stretch."

16. ṯǧḥ „ wean" (child), see Erman, Wortforschung p. 954; bear fruit (ib. p. 953) = Arab. ṯaḍaḥa „ be bright, clear", naḍaḥa „ bud, form grain". (For

the relation of stems I ṯ and I n see Nöldeke, Neue Beiträge, 179 ff.). For the development of meaning cf. Heb. gamal „become full, ripen, wean" (complete sucking). Arab. ṯadaḥ means „milk", and ṯaḏaḥat „she-ass". Cf. also ṯaḏiḥat „pasturing cattle", prim. perhaps „milk-givers". Arab. ḏāha (med. ṯ and ḏ) „dilute milk with water" belongs here.

17. ṯ𓄿3 „betake one's self, go, come; be whole, sound, healthy, without blemish", Copt. ογϫαϊ = Heb. ṣāṣā (III ʾ), Ass. ʾaṣū „go out, come forth" (used especially of the rising of the sun), Arab. ṯaḍuʾa „be bright, clean" (shine from cleanliness) ṯaḍḍaʾa, taṯaḍḍaʾa „wash" (ritually), orig. „make bright".

18. ṯ3 „cord" or „loop" (preserved in the value of the sign 𓋴 as well as in the reduplicated form ṯ3ṯ3 which seems to mean „cord" and „bind", cf. Hieroglyphs p. 45) = Arab.

ṯa'ā (III i̯) „promise, vow", ṯa'i̯ „promise, band, troop, crowd". The primary signification of this stem is „bind".
19. bꜣ.ṯ „glory" = Arab. ba'ṯ. ÄZ 51, 116.
20. ṯḥ „load" = Eth. i̯aṯaḥa „be gentle, mild".
21. ṯpi̯ „divide, open, judge" (cf. „scheiden", „entscheiden", „urteilen" and English „decide". Primary meaning of this stem is „cut, separate". It appears in a number of Semitic words. Arab. ṯafā (III i̯) „be complete, perfect" meant prim. „be cut off". In Heb. i̯āfē „be beautiful" the development is different: „cut, divide, be clear, distinct, bright, beautiful". We have a similar development in Eg. ṯbn „shine" = Ass. banū „shine", Arab. bāna (med. i̯) „be separate, distinct, clear", Heb. bēn „between". The stem of Ass. šūpū is not ṯpᶜ but ṯpi̯, see Albright, RA 16, 174. Cf. also the development of meaning in Latin cernere. According to Albright Eg. p.t „heaven" belongs

to the stem ʿpi. The primary meaning of p. t is either „that which is clear" or „that which is remote, distant".

22. ʿ3ḥ „put down, lay, add" = Arab. ʿalaḥa „bend down the head", ʿalīḥat „big heap of grains".

[23. šʿi „be empty" = Arab. ḫaʿiʿa „be empty". AJSL 34, 248.]

24. ḥo „proclaim, announce" = Heb. ḥinnā, Arab. ʿahā. OLZ 17, cols. 6-7.

[25. ʿnʿn „shake" = Eth. ʿlʿl „shake". AJSL 34, 225]

b) ʿ = Sem. ʿ.

ʿsr „be strong" = Arab. ʿasara, Ass. ešēru „thrive, prosper", prim. „be straight". The original signification of the stem is preserved in Eg. ʿsr „rudder". Cf. Heb. ʿišr (Hi.) „guide". Albright believes that Eg. ʿ3s or ʿ3s.t „a kind of sceptre", orig. „a camel stick" belongs here; see Albright, p. 248.

[c) ʿ = Sem. ḥ.

ʿr „be clean" = Heb. ṭāhēr. AJSL 34, 94.]

d) 𓃀 = Sem. b.

1. ʿḫm „leg", „claw" (of an animal) preserved in the value of the hieroglyph 𓃀 = Arab. ʾibhām, Heb. bōhen „thumb"; Ass. ubānu „finger". ÄZ 49, 90.

[2. ʾiwʿ „reward" = Ass. abālu „pay". AJSL 34, 217

3. ʒwr „drink" = Arab. šariba. ÄZ 49, 90

e) 𓃀 = Sem. m.

ʿrḥ „anoint" = Sem. mrḥ.

[a) 𓈖 = Sem. b.

1. ʒgb „lake, well, flood" = Heb. gebeʾ „lake, pool." Ae Z 50, 89.

2. ʾib „heart" = Heb. lēb. Ae Z 49, 88

3. ʾibi „be thirsty" = Arab. lāba. ÄZ 49, 88

4. ʿǧb „sun" = Arab. ǧwb III, IV „answer" AJSL 34, 229.

5. b3 „soul" = Arab. bāl „mind". ÄZ 53, 85

6. b3b3.w „hole, cave" = Aram. bīb „cave", bābā, Arab. bāb „gate". ZDMG 46, 109.

7. b3gi „be weak, tired" = Aram. begar. Ae Z 50, 87.

8. bḥz „calf" = Arab. baḥaǧ. ÄZ 51, 110.

9. nbǧbǧ „shine, glitter" = Arab. bassa

baṣbaṣa „shine". Ae Z 53, 89.
10. nsb „bite" = Arab. ḥasaba. ÄZ 51, 111.
11. ḥsb „reckon" = Arab. ḥasaba. ÄZ 50, 90.
12. ḫ3b „flow" = Arab. ṯāba. Ae Z 51, 112.
13. ḫ3b „jackal" = Heb. ze'ēb. Ae Z 49, 92.
14. dbn „circle" = Arab. dabbal. ÄZ 53, 86].
15. nb3, nbi „pole for carrying image of a god" = Arab. naba'a „be high, lofty" (A.).
16. Copt. λΙΒΕ „be mad" = Ass. labu „rage."
17. b3ḥ „front", also „membrum virile", (preserved only in the phonetic value of the hieroglyph 𓂻) = Arab. būḥ „membrum virile", bāḥa „be known, public". The basic meaning of the stem is „to be in front". [Heb. mūl was originally a noun with prefixed m from a stem [ʾūl which means] orig. „front". The verb mūl „circumcise" [is denominative from mūl „front." It meant orig. „to front."
18. ʿ3b „name of a tree" = Heb. ʿarābā, Arab. ġarab. Ae Z 53, 85.

19. ḫdb „kill" = Arab. ḫaḍaba „strike, wound, bite".
[20. bd „natron"] = Heb. Arab. bdd „separate". The Eg. word meant prim. „[that which] separates, loosens" (the dirt), hence „purifier, soap". For change of meaning cf. Eg. sfḫ „purify", prop. „loosen", and [Heb. bōr „alcaline soap" from barar „separate".
21. ʾbḥ „desire" = Sem. ʾabā.
22. qʾb „intestines", „midst" = Heb. qereb.
23. bʿn.t „throat" = Arab. baliʿa „swallow", mablaʿ „throat".
24. bḥs „hunt" = Arab. baḥaṯa „search".
25. ǧbʿ „finger" = Heb. ʾeṣbaʿ.
26. sbʾ „star" = Arab. šāba „light, kindle", šihāb „bright flame, star, meteor".
27. gbb „earth-god" = Arab. ǧabūb „earth, ground".
28. bhʾ „flee" = Heb. bāhal.
29. db „hippopotamus" = Ass. dabū „pig".
30. šbḥ „change, mix" (orig. „turn") =

Arab. šāba „mix".
31. nbs „sycamore" = Arab. balas „fig".
32. bi3 „iron", „metal" = Ass. birītu „fetter". – For Eg. bi3 see the very interesting article by Prof. Sethe in „Journal of Egyptian Archeology" vol. I, part IV, p. 233–236, entitled „A hitherto unnoticed evidence regarding copper works of art of the oldest period of Egyptian history". With bi3 „iron, copper, metal" belongs bi3.i „firm, strong, costly". This adjective prop. means „metal", hence „firm, strong, costly" which is common in [the Pyr.] Texts, e.g. 735a: ḥmsi.k ḫr ḫnd.w.k bi3.i (written 𓊪𓅱𓐍𓎛) „for thou mayest sit on thy costly (or: firm) throne". Also Eg. [bi3 „heaven" be]longs here. It prop. means „firmament". Cf. also Heb. rāqīaʿ „firmament", from rāqaʿ „beat thin"; the rāqīaʿ was evi[dent]ly conce[i]ved as a solid sheet of metal.
33. b3st.t (nisbe of the fem. *b3s.t),

name of goddess with the head of a cat" = Arab. bass, bassat „domestic cat" (Brugsch, Geschichte p. 200).
34. bḥn „bark" = Heb. nabaḥ „bark".

b) d = Sem. m.

1. snb „be whole, entire, healthy" = Sem. slm „be entire, whole, perfect." Ae Z 51, 111.
2. sbk „the crocodile god" = Arab. samak „fish." Ä. p. 243.
3. ǧb3 „restore, recompense, equip, decorate" = Sem. gml.
4. bdš „be slack, languish" = Arab. madaša. The basic meaning of Arab. madaša is „be slack, relaxed, languid." Madaš denotes slackness of the tendons of the hand, and dimness (prop. slackness) of the eyes. The stem means also „be slack" (i.e. sparing) in ealing, giving, etc.
5. nḫb „harness, yoke"; nḫb.t „back of the neck" = Arab. laḥama „join, fasten."
6. bn.t „harp" = Heb. *mēn, pl. min-

nīm „stringed instruments", Syr. mennā „hair, string of a musical instrument". Cf. Aram. bīntā „hair". The change of m to b in Eg. and Aram. is probably due to dissimilation of the two sonorous sounds m and n.

7. ᶜb „bind" = Sem. ᶜmm.

[8. ẖb³ „flute" = Arab. ẖamr. AeZ 51,111.

9. sgb „cry" = Ass. šagāmu. AeZ 51,115

10. ǯᶜb.t „coal" = Arab. ḍaramat. ÄZ 49,89]

c) ⊿ = Sem. ʿ.

sbq „leg" = Heb. šōq, Arab. sāq „leg".

d) ⊿ = Sem. p.

1. nb.t „basket" or „sieve" = Heb. nāfā „sieve", Eth. nafaʿa „sift".

2. db „horn" = Arab. dfi „have very large horns" (ram).

§ 8 □ p is the normal correspondent of Sem. p (𐤐). In quite a number of Eg. words, however, □ p appears for Sem. b (𐤁). In Eg. psǯ.t „nine" we have □ p for Sem. t (dissimilation). In one word we probably have □ p = proto-Sem. θ.

a) □ = Sem. p.

1. kp „hand" = Heb. kaf, Arab. kaff, Ass. kappu „palm, hand".

2. ʿp „fly" (Pyr. 216) = Heb. ʿōf „fly"

3. nhp „coire" = Heb. nāʾaf.

4. sp.t „lip" = Heb. sāfā, Arab. šafa.

5. prj „come out, come forth, rise"; whence pr.t „fruit, seed" = Heb. pᵉrī „fruit". Heb. pārā and Arab. ʿafara „be numerous, fruitful" are denominatives. The orig. significatio of the stem is preserved in Eth. ʿafara „come out, go out".

6. spr „arrive, reach", orig. „come to shore" (like our „arrive" < Lat. ad-ripare „come to shore") = Arab. šaffara (with ʿalā) „come to the edge, be on the brink", denom. of šufr „edge, brink" (A., p. 244).

7. ḥtp „set (sun), alight, rest, be completed, satisfied; rest, peace, offering = Arab. ḥatf „death". Ä. Z. 53, 84.

8. šzp „receive, obtain, conceive (woman) = Arab. šadafa „obtain, get".

9. p3 „fly" = Arab. far-a „flee".

[10. ptpt „break into] pieces, crush, subdue" = Arab. fatta, fatfata [„break into pieces, crush] crumble".
[11. ḫpr „be, become", Copt.] ϣωπϵ = Heb. ḥālaf, Arab. ḫalafa „change".
[12. npr „grain" = Ass. niparu] „sprout, offspring, child", [Syr. nᵉbārā, which stands for] nᵉpārā. Ae Z [53, 86]
13. pi „flea" = Arab. farā (III i) „remove lice".
14. pšš „spread out" = Heb. pāšā, Arab. fasā. Ä Z 50, 90.
15. kꜣp „cover" = Heb. kāfar, Arab. kafara „hide, conceil". Ae Z 50, 88.
16. pw „this" (demonstr.) = Heb. pō „here".
17. wgp „crush, mass" = Arab. waǧafa „beat, throb, run fast, gallop"; Heb. nāgaf „strike, beat".
18. pnw „mouse" = Arab. fār „mouse".
19. dpw (Pyr.) „rudder"; dp.t „ship", cf. German „Ruderschiff", i.e. „rowing vessel" = Arab. daffat „board, rudder, oar". Ä. Z. 51, 112.
[20. zp „time" (as: „once, two times" etc.) = Arab. zaffat „once", zaffatān

„twice". Ae Z 51, 119.
21. šp̂i „be ashamed" = Arab. ḫafira AJSL 34, 249.
22. ỉph.t „cave" = Arab. kahf. AJSL 34,
23. ỉp „head" = Arab. tafā [254]
„float, appear on the top."

b) □ = Sem. b.

1. psi „cook, bake", Copt. ΠΙCE = Heb. bašal, Arab. ʾabsala „cook". Cf. Berber fsi „melt, smelt."
2. nhp „morning" = Arab. nabiha „awaken from sleep" (A.).
3. ʾčp „load" = Sem. rkb „mount, ride, embark."
4. stp „cut" (especially flesh), hence „choose, select" = Arab. sabata „cut", Heb. šabal „be cut off, cease", Ass. šapātu (partial assimilation of b to š) „be finished, complete" (A.)
5. psg „spit" = Arab. basaqa „spit."
6. mnp̂i (IV inf.) „be young, fresh, green, flourish, grow, be afresh" (written , the sign ⌇ „seems to represent the first sprout from a root or seed with a bud at the

side", see Hieroglyphs p. 26); rnp.ẖt „fresh plants or flowers", rnp.t „year", Copt. ρομπε = Arab. rabala „multiply, increase", ḫ „become green again" (land), „become fleshy, plump"; rabl „shrub greening again in autumn", rabīlat „freshness, moistness" (A.).

7. ḫnp „steal" = Heb. gānab.x) Ä. Z. 51, 117

8. ḫpn „fat" (adj.) = Heb. ḥeleb, Arab. ḥilb „fat" (subst.).

9. ḫp3 „navel" = Eth. ḥenbert.

10. inp „child" = Eth. ʾaleb „egg", Arab. ʾalibat „shoot, young of animal, children", Ass. libbu „offspring", Heb. libleb „blossom" (A.).

11. ʿpi (III i) „pass over, pass by" = Sem. ʿbr.

12. nḥp „make pottery", prim „turn the potter's wheel" = Eth. labḥal „pottery", labḥāwī „potter". Orig. nḥp means „turn, wind"; cf. Arab. laḥafa „wrap".

x) In the Arab. dialect of Tripolis we have a word ḥanūb „thief", ḥneb „steal and

[c) ▯ = Sem. ṯ.

psḏ „nine" = Arab. tisᶜ, Heb. tēšaᶜ.

d) ▯ = Sem. ṯ (ث)

ỉrp „wine" = Sem. ṯrṯ „press out, deprive". AJSL 34, 251.

a) ⟨ = Sem. p, f.

1. šfṯ „swell" = Arab. šṯf IV „be high". AJSL 34, 250

2. ḳdf „cull, pluck" = Heb. ḳaṭaf, Arab. ḳaṭafa. ZA 51, 120

3. gṯf „monkey" = Heb. qōf. ZDMG 46, [121]

4. ỉfd „hasten" = Arab. ʾafida.

5. ṯuf „papyrus" = Ass. kupū „reed".

6. ṯf „spit" = Arab. tafla, Eth. taf'a, Heb. ṭīf.

7. ḥfn „hundred thousand" = Ar. ḥafl.

8. ḥfn „child" = Arab. ṭifl.

9. fn „be weak, infirm" (Untersuchungen VI p. 172; Adm. 9, 9) = Arab. fanā „dwindle, perish". Heb. pānā „turn" = Eg. pnᶜ also belongs here.

10. fnḏ „worm" = Arab. fanak „jaw"; fanaka „eat greedily"; cf. Beǧa fenik „bite".

11. fdq „tear, cut" = Arab. fataqa

„split, break off", Heb. bādaq „repair breaches in a wall", denominative from bedeq „breach" = Arab. falq. – For the meaning of Eg. fdq cf. Vogelsang p. 118. [For Heb. bādaq = Arab. fataqa] cf. Barth, ES p. 24. Barth makes the [following statement: „Infolge partieller Assimilation hat das Arab. zwei [Tenues gegenüber den zwei Mediae des Hebr.;] welche von beiden [die ursprüngliche Form gewesen sei, wird sich kaum feststellen lassen."]
12. fdi „pull out" = Heb. Arab. fdi „redeem, liberate, deliver." For the development of meaning cf. Eg. šdi „deliver", prop. „pull out"; Eg. nhm „take away, deliver" = Arab. nahaba „seize, plunder"; Heb. hillēṣ „deliver", prop. „pull out" etc.
13. hsf „repel, remove" = Ass. šapāḫu „scatter", Arab. fasaḫa „separate."
14. ᶜᶜf „squeeze out, strain, filter" = Arab. ᶜaraṣa or its doublet raᶜaṣa.
15. fd.t „sweat" = Arab. dafiᵓa „be warm"; difᵓ „warmth". Cf. Arab. ḥa-

mūm „sweat" from ḥamma „be hot". I consider fd „wipe off" as a denominative from fd.t „sweat".

b) ẖ = Sem. b.

1. ʾifd.ẖ „four" = Sem. *ʾarbaᶜ.
2. sfḫ(ẖ) „seven" = Heb. šibᶜā, Arab. sabᶜ.
3. ʾfᶜ „be greedy, gluttonous, voracious" = Arab. raǧiba, raǧuba.

c) ẖ = Sem. ṯ (ṯ).

mfkʾ.t „malachite" = Heb. ʾeškol, Arab. ᶜuṯqūl, ʾaṯqāl „cluster of grapes", since the malachite frequently occurs in botryoidal formation.

I may add here that Albright combines Eg. fqʾ „reward" with Arab. ṯaqala, Heb. šāqal, Ass. šaqālu „weigh, weigh out, pay; see A. p. 229. The change of original ṯ to f is here, according to Albright, influenced by dissimilation caused by the dental l. A. may be right. It is difficult, however, to separate Eg. fqʾ from šilḫ ḏfḳ „give" (see Sethe, p. 178).

§10

[a) A = Sem. m.

1. ʾm „burn" = Arab. ʿaʾama „be very warm". Ae Z 51, 119

2. ʾmm.t „fist" = Heb. ʾammā, Eth. ʾemmat „ell". Ae Z 53, 88.

3. ʾimn „right hand" = Sem. ʿimn. ZDMG 46, 107.

4. ʾinr „deaf" = Ass. amiru. Ae Z 49, 93

5. ʾinn „skin" = Arab. ʾanām „mankind". Cf. Silḫ īlem „skin".

6. ʾihm „be slow" = Heb. mahah, mahmah „tarry, delay". Ae Z 51, 119.

7. ʿḫm „hawk, falcon" = Heb. rāḫām, Arab. raḫam „vulture". Ae Z 53, 86.

8. m, negative particle, = Sem. mā. ZA 28, 305-6.

9. m „who?; what?" = Sem. mū, mā. ZDMG 46, 111.

10. m, particle after imperatives = Sem. emphatic particle ma. ZA 28, 303.

11. m33 „see" = Ass. ʾamāru. ZDMG 53, 347

12. m3č „red granite" = Arab. mkr IX „be red". AJSL 34, 230.

13. mw, mi „water" = Sem. mū, mī. ZDMG 46, 111.

14. mṯ „mother" = Heb. ʾēm, Arab. ʾumm. ZDMG 46, 111.
15. mṯ „die" = Sem. mṯ. ZDMG 46, 111.
16. mnṯ „fix, fasten" = Arab. manā, Ass. manū „fix, allot". AJSL 34, 232.
17. mnǧ „breast" = Arab. malaǧa „suck". Ae Z 49, 90.
18. mr „bind" = Arab. marra „twist". Ae Z 51, 118.
19. mrṯ „love" = Arab. raʾima. ÄZ 50, 89.
20. mḥṯ „cow" = Arab. maḥāt. ÄZ 51, 110.
21. mḫr „granary" = Arab. ḫamara „cover, hide"; Aram. ḫamar „pile, heap up". AJSL 34, 232.
22. mǧḫ „girdle" = Heb. mazaḥ. ÄZ 49, 92.
23. nmʿ „sleep" = Heb. nūm, Arab. nāma. ZDMG 46, 112.
24. nhm „shout" = Heb. nāham „cry". ZDMG 46, 113.
25. nǧm „sweet, pleasant" = Heb. naʿēm. Ae Z 49, 91.
26. nrṯ „weep" = Arab. ramaʿa „flow" (tears), „weep". Ae Z 49, 93.
27. ḫ3m „catching of fish and birds" = Heb. ḥērem „net for catch-

ing fish", Arab. ḫarama „pierce, perforate" or ḥarama „enclose". Orientl 1,7.
28. ḥ̂m.t „womb, woman" = Heb. reḥem, Arab. raḥim. Ae Z 49,90.
29. ḥtm „perish" = Arab. ḥaṭima „be broken". AJSL 34,237.
30. ḫ̆mi „be unable, not to do" = Arab. ḫamila „be feeble, obscure". AJSL 34,238.
31. ḫ̆mu „dirt, dust", e.g. Pyr. 735c = Arab. ḫamma „sweep". AJSL 34,246.
32. ḫ̆mn „eight" = Arab. ṯamāni(n), Heb. šemōne. AJSL 34,92.
33. ḫ̆mt „three" = Arab. ṯalāṯ, Heb. šālōš etc. AJSL 34,91.
34. ḫ̆mms „friend, friendship" = Arab. ḫilm „friend". Ae Z 51,111.
35. ḫ̆mm „be warm" = Arab. ḥamma. ZDMG 46,116.
36. ḫ̆nm „god Chnum" = Arab. ḥaml „ram". AJSL 34,85.
37. šm.u „herbs, plants" = Ass. šammu. Ae Z 50,90.
38. šmi „cream" = Heb. šemen, Arab. samn „fat". ZDMG 46,119.

39. šmḥ „rejoicing" = Heb. śamaḥ „rejoice". AJSL 34, 246.
40. šm „hear" = Heb. šāmaʿ, Arab. samiʿa etc. Ae Z 49, 91.
41. šmʿ „play, dance, sing" = Arab. šamaʿa „play". Ae Z 53, 90.
42. km „black" = Syr. and Talm. ʾakkam „be black". Ae Z 53, 84.
43. km „complete" = Arab. kamala. Ae Z 49, 89.
44. gmṯ „grief" = Arab. ġamm. Origens I 1, 6.
45. gmṣ „find" = Arab. ǧamaʿa „gather". AJSL 34, 93.
46. gmḥ „see" = Arab. ǧaḥama „gaze". AJSL 34, 251.
47. tmm „be complete" = Sem. tmm. ZDMG 46, 122.
48. dmǧ „unite" = Arab. ḍamada. Ae Z 49, 92.
49. ǧ³rm. ṯ „generation, young men" = Arab. ǧarama „beget". Ae Z 51, 114.]

b) 𐤁 = Sem. b.

[1. čm³ „power]ful," in the expression čm³-ʿ „strong [of arm" = Sem. kbr

„be] strong, powerful" [JHUC vol. 38, 607]
2. tnm „lose] one's way" = Arab. ṣalaba „[seek". AJSL 34, 253.
3. qmṣ „cre]ate; form, shape" = Arab. ǧabala „create, form, shape, model".
[H. qmḥ.ṭ] „crown of the head" = Heb. gabbaḥat „baldness on the front part of the head", Arab. ǧabḥat „forehead".
5. ušm „knead" = Arab. ʿašaba [„mix"].
6. nmi „low, bellow" = Arab. naba'a „produce a low sound, bark"; nab'at „low sound, barking"; Ass. nabû „call", numbu (= * nubbu) „lament".
7. dmṣ.t „wing, shoulder-blade" (orig. perhaps simply „back") = Arab. dibr „behind, in the rear", dubr „back, buttocks"; Tigrē denber (= * debber) „wing".
8. umt „thick" = Arab. ʿabb „protuberant breast, milk-skin"; ʿabba „woman with a full breast".
9. mḥi „be flooded, fill" (cf. also smḥ „irrigate") = Arab. [bāḥat, pl. buḥ] „mass of water, flood".

10. čꜣm „greyhound" = Arab. kasāb „wolf," hunting bitch."
[11. ᶜꜣm „Semite" = Sem. ᶜarab „Bedouin" JHUC vol. 37, 537.
12. ᶜm „swallow" = Arab. ᶜabba. AJSL 34, 222.
13. ᶜḥm „extinguish" = Arab. ḫabā (III ي) „be extinguished." Cf. also ᶜašarna „be dry, arid" AJSL 34, 225.
14. m, preposition, = Sem. b(i). Ae Z 49, 90. Cf. also Ass. ema „in" (Ae Z 62, 81)]
– [The hieroglyph] with which the prep. m is written represents [an owl. The Eg. word] for owl is preserved in the value of this sign as well as in the first element of the C[opt. word mū-laǧ. The meaning] of the second element of mū-laǧ is not known. The first ele-[ment seems] to be onomatopoetic; cf. Armenian bu, buec „owl"; Latin bubo, Greek buas [which stands] probably for a more original bubu or mumu (dissimilation). It [appears] that the word for owl in Eg. was originally bu, which was

after[wards changed] to mw, the change of b to m being common in Egyptian. – [For the meaning of the] Eg. preposition as „in" and „from" cf. Šilḫ [ġ „in", meaning] also „from"; see Jaferwall p. 204.

[15. mn „remain" = Arab. banna. AJSL 34, 232.

16. mnḥ „butcher" = Arab. banaḥa „cut meat into pieces". Ae Z 53, 86.

17. nḥm „take away, rob" = Arab. nahaba. AJSL 34, 254.

18. mnč „man" = Heb. geber. AJSL 34, 235

19. ḫms „bow, bend" = Arab. ḫabaṭa „be base, corrupt". AJSL 34, 242.

20. ḫnm „seize" = Arab. ḫalaba. AJSL 34, 253.

21. ẓnm „be sad" = Ass. ẓarābu „be wretched". AJSL 34, 250.

22. ǧʿm „gold" = Arab. ḏahab, Heb. zāhāb. Ae Z 51, 120.

c) 𓄿 = Sem. n.

1. mw „raw" (meat) = Heb. nā „raw", Arab. nā'a „be raw." ÄZ 51, 116.

2. mḥi „forget" = Heb. nāsā, Arab.

nasiia (Mehri dialect nhi), Ass. mašū. ÄZ 51, 117.

a) nn = Sem. n.

1. ʾiun „color" = Arab. laun. ÄZ 49, 88.
2. ʾin, interrogative particle = Heb. hēn. ÄZ 49, 89.
3. ʾinb „wall" = Arab. Heb. banā „build". ÄZ 39, 146.
4. ʾinq „embrace" = Arab. ʿānaqa. ÄZ 49, 89.
5. ʾidn „ear" = Arab. ʾudn, Heb. ʾōzen. ÄZ 49, 92.
6. ʿin „beautiful"; „a superior kind of limestone" = Sem. ʿain „eye". ÄZ 51, 115.
7. ʿnḫ „mummy" = Arab. naʿš „bier". AJSL 34, 223.
8. ʿnḫ „sandal strap" = Arab. ʿanaša „bend, twist". AJSL 34, 224.
9. uni „run" = Arab. uanā „be weak". AJSL 34, 226.
10. udn „be heavy" = Arab. uazana, Heb. ʾiz̄zēn „weigh". ÄZ 49, 92.
11. bin „bad" = Heb. ʾebiōn. ZDMG 46, 109
12. pnʿ „turn" = Heb. pānā. ZDMG 46, 110.
13. mn „remain" = Arab.

banna. AJSL 34, 232.
14. mnṣ „fix, fasten" = Arab. manā, Ass. manū „fix, allot." AJSL 34, 232.
15. mnḥ „butcher" = Arab. banaḥa „cut meat into pieces." ZA 53, 86.
16. mnẓ³ „pitcher" = Heb. nāẓā „sprinkle." ZA 51, 120.
17. nṣ „refuse" = Heb. nāṣā, Ass. nāṣu. ZA 51, 116.
18. nṣ³·ṣ „iber" = Ass. naṣalu. ZA 50, 87.
19. nṣk „be harmed, vanquished" = Heb. nākā (Hi.). ZA 51, 115.
20. nṣ.t „town" = Heb. nāṣā „habitation." ZA 51, 112.
21. nṣ „time", ṣnṣ.t „hour" = Arab. ʾiṣān. ZA 53, 86.
22. nṣ „pot" = Arab. ʾināʾ etc. ZA 51, 116
23. npr „grain" = Ass. nipru „offspring". ZA 53, 86.
24. nmᶜ „sleep" = Sem. num. ZDMG 46, 112.
25. nn „be tired" = Arab. naʾnaʾa „be weak, tired." ZA 51, 118.
26. nr „shepherd" = Eth. nōlāṣī. AJSL 34, 233.
27. nhp „coire" = Heb. nāʾaf „com-

mit adultery": ÄZ 49, 89.
28. nhm „shout" = Heb. naham „cry". ZDMG 46, 113.
29. nḥm „take away, rob" = Arab. nahaba. AJSL 34, 254.
30. nḫi „lament" = Ass. 'anāḫu. AJ
31. nḫt „be strong, firm" = SL 34, 234
Arab. našata „fasten, be active, vigorous" AJSL 34, 235.
32. nzr.t „diadem, uraeus" = Heb. nēzer „diadem". ÄZ 51, 111.
33. nš „tremble" = Ass. nāšu. ÄZ 50, 90.
34. ng3 „touch" = Heb. nāga'. ÄZ 51, 116.
35. ntš „sprinkle, pour" = Ass. natāku, Heb. nataḳ. Eg. ntš stands by dissimilation for *ntč, like Palest. Arab. meštūb < mäčtūb < maktūb (KD 144) etc.
36. ntk, pron. abs. 2. sg. m. = Ass. *antuka, Eth. entiaka. RT 40, 69.
37. ndi „throw, cast" = Ass. nadū.
38. nḏ „guard, protect" = ÄZ 51, 115.
Heb. nāṣar. ÄZ 49, 93.
39. nḏ3 „twig, splinter of wood" = Heb. nēṣer. ÄZ 50, 87.

40. nǧi „save, rescue" = Arab. nagā. JHUC 38,608.
41. nǧm „sweet, pleasant" = Heb. nāᶜēm. AeZ 49,91.
42. nǧr „carpenter" = Arab. naǧǧār. AeZ 49,91.
43. nǧs „be small" = Arab. naᶜasa „be weak". AeZ 49,91.
44. ḫnw „vessel, utensil" = Arab. ʾanāʾ, Mehri dialect ḫinē. ÄZ 51,116.
45. ḫn „grant, favour" = Arab. ḫanna „long for". AeZ 51,119.
46. ḫmn „eight" = Arab. ṯamāni(n), Heb. šᵉmōne. AJSL 34,92.
47. Ẓnw „bread, food" = Heb. māẓōn „food". AeZ 51,111.
48. sˀn „wait" = Arab. ʾanā II „procrastinate, delay". AeZ 51,117.
49. sˀn „clay" = Aram. sᵉṭān. ÄZ 50,90.
50. sn.wi „two" = Arab. iṯnā-ni, Heb. šᵉnayim etc. AJSL 34,91.
51. snq „suck" (Caus.) = Heb. ṭānaq. ZDMG 46,118.
52. snč „establish" = Ass. šakānu „establish", „set", Arab. sakana „settle,

dwell". AJSL 34, 245.
53. šnᶜ „ward off, repel" = Arab. šanaᶜa „despise, find any one ugly or repulsive". Ae Z 53, 84.
54. qnî „basket, mat" = Heb. qāne, Syr. qanîā „reed". Ae Z 53, 86.]
55. qnî.t „yellow collar" = Arab. qana'a „be very red".
[56. knnn „cover" = Arab. kanna (with assimilation of m to the preceding n). Ae Z 51, 119.
57. čnî „raise, praise" = Sem. kûn „stand"; for čnn.t „the sanctuary of Sokaris" cf. mākōn Jhuh. AJSL 58. čnû „count" = Arab. kanā 34, 245
„designate". AJSL 34, 245.
59. dûn „stretch out" = Eth. danana „incline". AJSL 34, 247.
60. dhn „do obeisance (kowtow)", dhn.t „forehead", dhnî.t „summit of a mountain", dhnî „appoint, promote", from a stem × dhn „be high" = Arab. nahada „be swollen and rounded". AJSL 34, 255.
61. ǧnḥ „wing" = Arab. ǧanāḥ. Ae Z 49, 91.

b) mm = Sem. l.

1. ʾinp „child, offspring" = Arab. ʿalibat „scion, sprout". AJSL 34, 218.
2. ʿnǧ „not to have, not to do", from ʿnǧ „be whole" = Arab. ʿalaǧa. AJSL 34, 238.
3. ʿnʿn „shake" = Eth. ʿal- ʿal. AJSL 34, 225.
4. ʿnḫ „adorn, clothe" = Ass. ʾalāḫu. AJSL 34, 227.
5. bʿn.t „throat" = Heb. Arab. bala(ʿa) „swallow". AeZ 53, 90.
6. mnǧ „breast" = Arab. malaǧa „suck". AeZ 49, 90.
7. n, preposition, = Sem. l(i). AeZ 49, 90.
8. n, negative particle, = Heb. lō, Arab. lā. AeZ 49, 90.
9. nbd.t „lock of hair" = Heb. lebed, Arab. libd „wool, felt, hair." JHUC 38, 608
10. nhp „care for" = Arab. laḥifa „regret". AeZ 51, 111.
11. nhb.t „flower, blossom" = Arab. laḥbat „flame". AJSL 34, 234.
12. nhp „make pottery" = Arab. laḥafa „wrap, wind". AJSL 34, 234.
13. nhn „child, infant" = Ass. lāḫu

„shoot, sprout". AJSL 34, 235.
14. nḫ „jaw, cheekbone" (Pyr. 686) = Arab. laḥi, Heb. leḥī. Orient I 1, 7.
15. ns „tongue" = Heb. lāšōn, Arab. lisān. ZÄS 49, 90.
16. nsb „bite" = Arab. lasaba. ZÄS 51, iii.
17. ḫfn „100 000" = Arab. ḫafl „crowd". ZÄS 53, 88.
18. ḫnmms „friend, friendship" = Arab. ḫilm „friend". ZÄS 51, 111.
19. ḫnd „step, walk, pass, cross" = Heb. ḫādal „cease", i.e. „pass by". AJSL 34, 239.
20. ḫnm „seize" = Arab. ḫalaba. AJSL 34, 253.
21. ḫnm „god Chnum" = Arab. ḫaml „ram". AJSL 34, 85.
22. snb „be whole, healthy" = Sem. slm. ZÄS 51, 111.
23. snǧ „fear" = Arab. ṯalaǧ „snow", from a stem ṯlǧ „be cold". AJSL 34, 243.
24. šnᶜ „granary" = Arab. šuġlal „heap of grain". AJSL 34, 232.
25. ṯnm „lose one's way" = Arab. ṭalaba „seek". AJSL 34, 253.

26. čnų „each, every" = Ass. kalū, Heb. kol, Arab. kull. AJSL 34, 245.
27. čḫn „sparkle, flash" = Arab. klḥ V „flash". AJSL 34, 254.
28. dbn „circle" = Arab. dablat „ring" AeZ 53, 86.

c) mm = Sem. r.

1. cfn „head-covering" = Heb. ʾafēr, Arab. miġfar. AeZ 51, 120.
2. pnų „mouse" = Arab. fār. AeZ 49, 90.
3. nḫsį „negro" = Heb. šāḥar „be black, dark". AJSL 34, 234.
4. ḫnǧ „thigh, hip-bone" = Arab. ḥaḍr. Oriens I 1, 7.
5. ẓnm „be sad" = Ass. ẓarābu „be wretched". AJSL 34, 250.
6. šnb.t „skin, hide" = Heb. bāsār. AJSL 34, 250.
7. šnǧ „acacia" = Arab. šaǧar „tree". AJSL 34, 250.
8. gnd „baboon" = Arab. qird „monkey". AJSL 34, 250.
9. knkn „dance" = Heb. kirkēr. AeZ 49, 90.

d) mm = Sem. m.

1. ḫnš „stink, rot" = Arab. ḫašama

stink!" AJSL 34, 238.
"2. ḫnt „nose" = Heb. ḥōṭem, Arab. ḫaṭm „nose, snout!" AJSL 34, 239.
3. ḫnt „skin-bottle" = Heb. ḥemet. ZAW 49, 91.]
4. ʾinr „stone" = Arab. ʾiram „big stone".

[a) ⟨ = Sem. r.

12
1. ʾimr „deaf" = Ass. amiru. ZAW 49, 93
2. ʾir.t „eye" = Sem. raʾā „see". ZAW 49, 92.
3. ʾiri „make, do" = Ass. ašāru „bring, lead!" AJSL 34, 219.
4. ʾirp „wine" = Sem. ʾarḫ „press out, deprive". AJSL 34, 251.
5. ʾidr „flock" = Heb. ʿēder. ZAW 49, 89.
6. ʿpr „put on" (as a helmet, weapons) = Ass. epēru. ZAW 49, 93.
7. ʾiʾr „cord" = Arab. ʾatr „bowstring" AJSL 34, 247.
8. ʾirḫ „anoint" = Arab. mrḫ II. ZAW 49, 90.
9. ʾisr „be strong" = Sem. ʾiṣr „be straight, right". AJSL 34, 246.
10. pr.t „fruit, grain" = Heb. perī. ZDMG 46, 110.
11. ptr „see" = Sem. ftr „split, sever".

AJSL 34, 229.
12. mr „bind" = Arab. marra „twist".
ÄeZ 51, 118.
13. mrḥ „love" = Arab. ra'ima. ÄZ 50, 89
14. mḫr „granary" = Arab. ḫamara
„cover, hide". AJSL 34, 232.
15. mpr „grain" = Ass. nipru. ÄeZ 53, 86.
16. mẓr.t „diadem, uraeus" = Heb.
nēzer „diadem". ÄeZ 51, 111.
17. mǧr „carpenter" = Arab. naǧǧār. ÄZ
18. mǧrḥ „hold, keep" = Sem. 49, 91
nṣr „watch, observe". ÄeZ 51, 120.
19. r$^{c}$ „sun-god" = Heb. rō$^{c}$e, Arab.
ra$^{c}$i „shepherd". AJSL 34, 85.
20. rw „lion" = Heb. 'arī. ZDMG 46, 109
21. rmḥ „weep" = Arab. rama$^{c}$a „flow"
(tears). ÄeZ 49, 93.
22. rmč „man" = Heb. geber. AJSL 34,
23. rḥ.t „wash" = Arab. raḥaḍa. 235
ÄeZ 49, 91.
24. rs „south" = Sem. r's „head". AJSL
25. ršw „rejoice" = Ass. rīšu. 34, 90.
ÄeZ 50, 90.
26. rk „time" = Heb. 'ārak „be long".
ÄeZ 53, 89.

27. rkḫ „burn" = Heb. ḥarak. AeZ 50, 89.
28. rd „foot, leg" = Ass. rittu (for *riddu) „paw, hand". AJSL 34, 90.
29. rd „grow" = Arab. radā „multiply, increase". AJSL 34, 236.
30. ḥr „to milk" = Arab. ḥarra „flow". AJSL 34, 223.
31. ḥḳr „be hungry" = Arab. ḥaqira „be poor". AJSL 34, 237.
32. ḥṭr „team, horse" = Arab. ḥaṭara „fasten". AeZ 49, 94.
33. ḫr „fall" = Arab. ḫarra. AeZ 49, 94.
34. ẖr „drink" = Arab. šariba. ÄZ 49, 90
35. spr „arrive" = Arab. šfr „come to the edge of..." AJSL 34, 243.
36. sr „giraffe" = Arab. ṯaur „bubalus antelope, wild bull". AJSL 34, 243
37. srf „cause to rest, leisure" = Sem. rafā „slacken". AeZ 51, 119.
38. sqr „break" = Arab. kasara. ÄZ
39. šr.t „nose" = Arab. ḫarra 51, 116
„snore". AJSL 34, 239.
40. šrr „be small" = Ass. šerru. AeZ 50, 90.
41. qrr „frog" = Arab. qurrat. AJSL
42. qrr „burn, dry" (pottery) 34, 237.

= Ass. qarāru. Ae Z 51, 119.
43. qrr. t „cave" = Heb. qūr „dig." ÄZ 51, 112
44. qr „be silent" = Arab. qrr IV „cause to be silent." Ae Z 51, 116.
45. qrq „equip, found, establish" = Sem. kr, krk, krkr „wind, encircle." Ass. karāru means also „lay foundation" Aram. karkal „city." AJSL 34, 251.
46. qrq „lie" = Arab. qaraqa „deceive." AJSL 34, 251.
47. ṭhr „be clean" = Heb. ṭahēr. AJSL 34, 94
48. ḏ3r „drive, repel" = Arab. dara'a. AJSL 34, 218.
49. dqr „fruit" = Arab. daqira „be verdant." Ae Z 53, 87.
50. ǧr „bundle of grain stalks", ǧr „boundary", mǧr „surrounding wall" = Heb. ṣrr „tie together." ÄZ 49, 51. ǧsr „support, raise", „clear the way", „glorious, powerful" = Ass. gašāru „strengthen", Arab. ǧasara „be bold, build a bridge." ÄZ 51, 120. 94
52. sṯḥ (caus.) „cure" (= „bring relief") = Sem. ṯḥ „calm, sooth, relief."

[b) ○ = Sem. l.

1. ʾrč. t „milk" = Arab. laka$^{c}$a „strike the breast of a mother in milking or sucking." AJSL 34, 219.

2. ʾṯr „tamarisk" = Heb. ʾēšel, Arab. ʾatal. ZDMG 46, 108.

3. $^{c}$r „ascend" = Sem. $^{c}$lī „be high, ascend." ZDMG 46, 109.

4. $^{c}$r. t „skin, leather" = Heb. $^{c}$ōr. Ae Z 51, 115.

5. $^{c}$rg „swear" = Arab. ġalaqa „bind, confirm." AJSL 34, 224.

6. ṯrg „rest" = Arab. ṯalağa „enter." AJSL 34, 227.

7. nr „shepherd" = Eth. nōlāṯī. AJSL 34, 233.

8. rgṯ „opponent, enemy", „to oppose" = Arab. laqiṯa „meet." ÄZ 49, 93

9. ḥr „encamp" = Arab. ḥalla „alight." Ae Z 51, 118.

10. ḥrṯ. t „terror" = Heb. ḥīl. ÄZ 50, 89

11. ḥpr „become, exist" = Arab. ḥalafa „change." AJSL 34, 227.

12. ḥsr „repel" = Arab. ḥasala „reject." AJSL 34, 240.

13. srq. 1 „the scorpion goddess" = Arab. salaqa „flay, pierce". AJSL 34, 249
14. šŏr „arrow" = Heb. šelaḥ, Arab. silāḥ „missile". Oriens I 1, 8.
15. sŏg „lie down, sleep" = Ass. ṣalālu. ZA 49, 94.

§ 13 a) ḥ = Sem. ḥ.

1. ʾihm „be slow" = Heb. mahah „tarry, delay". ZA 51, 119.
2. ʾuhi „forsake, escape" = Arab. waḥā „break, tear, be weak". AJSL 34, 226.
3. ʾuhm „leg of an animal" = Heb. bōhen, Arab. ʾibhām „thumb". ZA 49, 90.
4. bh3 „flee" = Heb. bahal „hasten". ZA 49, 88.
5. mhi.t „cow" = Arab. mahāt „wild cow". ZA 51, 110.
6. nhp „care for" = Arab. lahifa „regret". ZA 51, 11.
7. nhm „shout" = Heb. naham. ZDMG 46, 113.
8. hiw „fall" = Sem. hiw. ÄZ 51, 116.
9. hr „to milk" = Arab. harra „flow". AJSL 34, 223.

10. ṯhṭ „cross, transgress" = Arab. ṭaḥā „traverse". AJSL 34, 253.
11. dhn „do obeisance" (κοωτοω), dhn.t „forehead", dhnṭ.t „summit of a mountain", dhnṭ „appoint, promote" from a stem *dhn „be high" = Arab. nahada „be swollen and rounded". AJSL 34, 255.

b) 𓉔 = Sem. ʾ (א).

nhp „coire" = Heb. nāʾaf „commit adultery". Aeℨ 49, 89.

c) 𓈖 = Sem. s.

nhṭ „forget" = Ass. mašû, Arab. nasiia, Mehri dialect nhṭ „forget". Aeℨ 51, 117.

4 a) 𓎛 = Sem. ḥ.

1. ʾṯḥ „shoot an arrow" = Arab. ṭaḥā „stretch out, throw". AJSL 34, 220
2. ʾḥc.t „scorpion" = Arab. maḥaral, poisonous lizard". AJSL 34, 245.
3. bḥz „calf" = Arab. baḥzaǧ. Aeℨ 51, 110.
4. bḥs „hunt" = Arab. baḥaṯa „search". AJSL 34, 242.
5. mnḥ „butcher" = Arab. banaḥa cut meat into pieces". Aeℨ 53, 86.
"

6. mḫi „be flooded" = Arab. bāhat „mass of water, flood". AJSL 34, 93.
7. mǧḫ „girdle" = Heb. mēzaḥ „girdle", Arab. ḥazama „bind". Ae Z 49, 90.
8. nḫp „make pottery", prop. „turn" (the potter's wheel) = Arab. laḥafa „wrap, wind". AJSL 34, 234.
9. ḥ3 „back of the head" = Arab. ḥalā'at. Ae Z 53, 88.
10. ḥ3 „around" = Arab. ḥaula. Ä Z 53, 88.
11. ḥ3p „cover" (with a garment), „hide" = Arab. laḥafa „wrap in a garment." Oriens I 1, 7. Cf. above nḫp, no. 8.
12. ḥm.t „woman" = Heb. reḥem, Arab. raḥim „womb". Ae Z 49, 90.
13. ḥw „announce, proclaim" = Heb. ḥiwwa „announce", Arab. waḥā „reveal, despatch a messenger." Ae Z 51, 115.
14. ḥw „food" = Heb. ḥayyīm, Arab. ḥayāt „life". OLZ 19, 73.
15. ḥwy.t „rain" = Arab. ḥayāt, ḥayan „rain". OLZ 19, 74.
16. ḥb „grieve" = Arab. ḥāba. AJSL 34, 236
17. ḥbs „put on" (a garment) = Arab. ḥabbasa. Ae Z 50, 90.

18. ḥfn „100 000" = Arab. ḥafl. ÄZ 53, 88
19. ḥr „encamp" = Arab. ḥalla „alight", maḥallat „encampment". AeZ 51, 118.
20. ḥzy „reward, praise" = Heb. ḥāze „breast", Arab. ḥidā' „opposite, over, against". JHUC vol. 39, 697.
21. ḥzb „district, nome" = Arab. ḥazb „party of men, confederation". AJSL 34, 237
22. ḥsb „reckon" = Arab. ḥasaba. AeZ 50, 90.
23. ḥqr „be hungry" = Arab. ḥaqira „be poor." AJSL 34, 237.
24. ḥk3 „magic" = Arab. ḥakala „be doubtful, obscure". AJSL 34, 237.
25. ḥtp „rest" = Arab. ḥatf „death" AeZ 53, 84.
26. ḥtm „perish" = Arab. ḥatima „be broken". AJSL 34, 237.
27. ḥtr „team, horse" = Arab. ḥatara „fasten". AeZ 49, 94.
28. sqḥ „hew, fashion" = Arab. saḥaqa „crush, destroy". AJSL 34, 246.
29. gmḥ „see" = Arab. ğaḥama „gaze". AJSL 34, 251.
30. gmḥ.t „wick" = Arab. ğaḥim

„red-hot coal". AJSL 34, 251.
31. ghṣ „gazelle" = Arab. ǧaḥš. AJSL 34, 219
32. čhn „sparkle, flash" = Arab. kalḥ V „flash intermittently." AJSL 34, 254
33. ǧnḥ „wing" = Arab. ǧanāḥ. [Ae Z 49, 91.]
34. ʿzḥ „put down, lay, add"; ʿzḥ ʾp „bend down the head" = Arab. ʿalaḥa „bend down the head", ʿalīḥat „big heap of grains". The original meaning is „add, multiply", „burden".

b) ḥ = Sem. ḥ.

1. ʾcḥ „moon" = Heb. yarēaḥ, Eth. warḥ. Ae Z 49, 89
2. mrḥ „anoint" = Arab. marraḥa. Ae Z 49, 90.

c) ḥ = Sem. h.

1. nḥb.t „flower", „blossom" = Arab. lahbat „flame". AJSL 34, 234.
2. nḥm „take away" = Arab. nahaba. AJSL 34, 254.
3. gmḥ.t „forehead" = Arab. ǧabhat. AJSL 34, 254.
4. čpḥ.t „cave" = Arab. kahf. AJSL 34, 254

d) 𓎛 = Sem. ᶜ.

ḫq. t „the frog-goddess" = Arab. ᶜaqqa „gurgling of water", naᶜaqa, naġaqa „croak" (of a raven), naqqa „croak" (of a frog), naqqāq „frog". AJSL 34, 237.

a) 𓐍 = Sem. ḫ.

1. 3ẖ „reap", from 3ẖ „sickle" = Eth. ʾeẖ „flint". AJSL 34, 216.

2. i3ḫi „overflow" = Eth. ʾaiḫ „flood". AJSL 34, 216.

3. ᶜḫm „extinguish" = Arab. ḫabā „be extinguished". AJSL 34, 225.

4. ḥḫ3 „seek" = Arab. ḥaḫā „purpose, aim at". ÄZ 51, 114.

5. p3ḫ „strike" = Arab. falaḫa. ÄZ 51, 112

6. ḫ3 „lotus", ḫ3 „thousand" = Eth. ḫellat „reed". AJSL 34, 92.

7. ḫi „placenta" = Arab. ḫaṯā „deliver" (i. e. „empty out", foetus). AJSL 34, 248.]

8. ḫb3 „destroy" = Heb. ḫbl (Pi) „destroy", Arab. ḫabala „to corrupt".

[9. ḫpr „become, exist" = Arab. ḫalafa „change". AJSL 34, 227.

10. ḫprr „scarabaeus" = Arab. ḫun-

ḫus, Syr. ḫarpušṯā, Post-Bibl. Heb. ḥippūšīt „scarabaeus". For the final s in Semitic cf. AeZ 50, 88. – AeZ 51, 110.

11. ḫmy „be unable, not to do" = Arab. ḫamila. AJSL 34, 238.

12. ḫmw „dirt, dust" = Arab. ḫamma „sweep". AJSL 34, 246.

13. ḫnm „smell" = Arab. ḫanama „stink". AJSL 34, 238.

14. ḫnms „friendship, friend" = Arab. ḫilm. AeZ 51, 111.

15. ḫnš „stink" = Arab. ḫašama. AJSL 34, 238.

16. ḫnt „nose" = Heb. ḥōṭem, Arab. ḫaṭm „muzzle". AJSL 34, 239.

17. ḫr „fall" = Arab. ḫarra. AeZ 49, 94.

18. ḫsf „ward off" = Arab. faṣaḫa „separate". AJSL 34, 218.

19. ḫsr „repel" = Arab. ḫasala „reject". AJSL 34, 240.

20. ḫtiw „steps, terrace" = Arab. ḫaṭwat „step, pace". AJSL 34, 241.

21. ḫṯḫṯ „stray, lose the way" = Sem. ḫṭ³ „err, sin". AJSL 34, 241.

22. sḫ³ „remember" = Arab. ḫāla

„imagine, think" Ae Z 53, 87.

b) ◍ = Sem. ḥ.

1. ᶜḥḥ „hang" = Arab. raḥā „be soft, lax" AJSL 34, 224.

2. rḥṭ „wash" = Arab. raḥaḍa. Ae Z 49, 91

3. ḥnǧ „thigh, hip-bone" = Arab. ḥaḍr. Oriens I 1, 7]

4. sruḥ (caus.) „cure, bring relief" = Sem. ruḥ „calm", „sooth", „relief".

[c) ◍ = Sem. ᶜ.

1. ušḥ „be broad" = Arab. ušaᶜa. Ae Z 49, 91.

2. pẓḥ „be dishevelled, dismayed" = Arab. faẓiᶜa „be frightened, dismayed." Oriens I 1, 7.

3. sfḥ „seven" = Arab. sabᶜ etc. AJSL 34, 91.

4. ṯḥb „to water, wet" = Heb. ṭaba ᶜ „sink", Ass. ṭebū „dip, submerge" AJSL 34, 253.

d) ◍ = Arab. š etc.

1. ʾḫ. 1 „thing" = Arab. šaiʾ AJSL 34, 96.

2. ᶜnḫ „live" = Arab. ᶜāša. ib. p. 223

3. ᶜnḫ „mummy" = Arab. naᶜš „bier" AJSL 34, 223.

4. ᶜnḫ „sandal-strap" = Arab. ᶜa-

naša „bend, twist" AJSL 34, 224.
5. ʾubḫ „white" = Arab. ʾabaša. AJ
6. ʾnḫt „be strong" = Arab. SL 34, 96
našaṭa „fasten, be active" ib. p. 235.

e) 𓃀 = Arab. ṯ etc.

ḫmn „eight" = Arab. ṯamānī(n), Heb. šᵉmōne etc. AJSL 34, 92.

§ 16 a) 𓄡𓅓 = Sem. ḥ.

1. ᶜḫm „hawk, falcon" = Arab. raḥam „vulture" ZA 53, 86.
2. mḫr „granary" = Arab. ḥamara „cover, hide" AJSL 34, 232.
3. ḫᶜ „ravish, dishonour" = Heb. ḥillēl. AJSL 34, 241.
4. ḫmm „seize" = Arab. ḥalaba. AJSL 34, 253.

b) 𓄡𓅓 = Sem. ḥ.

1. nḫ „jaw" = Arab. laḥī. Orientī 1, 7.
2. ḫᶜk „shave" = Arab. ḥalaqa. ÄZ 49, 89
3. ḫp3 „navel" = Eth. ḥembert. AJSL 34, 242.
4. ḫmm „be warm" = Arab. ḥamma. ZDMG 46, 116.
5. ḫnm „god Chnum" = Arab. ḥaml „ram" AJSL 34, 85.

17 a) ⱨ = Sem. ẓ, ṯ.

1. ʾẓḥ „sickle", Copt. ϩϫc = Eth. ʾeẓḥ „flint": AJSL 34, 216.
2. ʾiẓi „go, hasten" = Heb. ʾāẓal. ÄZ 51, 113.
3. ʾiẓu „recompense" = Arab. ʾāẓā „correspond". AJSL 34, 220.
4. pẓḥ „be dishevelled, disarrayed" = Arab. faẓaʿa. Oriens I 1, 7.]
5. mnẓʾ „pitcher" = Heb. nāẓā „sprinkle".

[6. nẓr. A „diadem, uraeus" = Heb. nēẓer „diadem". Ae Z 51, 111.
7. ḥẓi „reward, praise" = Arab. ḥidāʾ „opposite". JHUC vol. 39, 697.
8. ḥẓp „district" = Arab. ḥaẓb „party of men, confederation". AJSL 34, 237.
9. ẓʾ „man" = Arab. ḏū „the (man) of ..." Ae Z 53, 84.
10. ẓʾ. A „goose" = Arab. ʿaẓẓ. Ae Z 51, 111.
11. ẓʾu „guard" = Arab. ḍaʾira „oppose". AJSL 34, 242.
12. ẓʾb „flow" = Arab. ṯāba. Ae Z
13. ẓʾb „jackal" = Arab. ḏiʾb „wolf". Ae Z 49, 92.
14. ẓbʾ „flute" = Arab. ẓamr. ÄZ 51, 111.

15. ẓp „time" = Arab. ẓaffat „once", ẓaffatāni „twice". Ae Ž 51, 119.
16. ẓnm „be sad" = Ass. ẓarābu „be wretched". AJSL 34, 250.

b) ‖ = Sem. ṯ.

ʾiẓr „tamarisk" = Arab. ʾaṯal, Heb. ʾēšel. ZDMG 46, 108.

§ 18 a) ∩ = Arab. s, Heb. š.

1. ʾis „as, like" (enclitic particle) = Ass. -iš, -eš, -aš. ZA 28, 302.
2. ʾisk, ʾisč, introductive particle = Amhar. eška „until". AJSL 34, 98.
3. ṣsr „be strong" = Arab. ṣasara, Heb. ṣāšar „be straight, right."
4. ṣṣḥ „be broad" = Arab. ṣaṣiᶜa. ÄŽ 49,
5. psg „spit" = Arab. basaqa. Ae 91
Ž 51, 115.
6. psǧ „nine" = Sem. tsᶜ. AJSL 34, 92.
7. nḥṣi „negro" = Heb. šḥr „be dark, black". ÄJSL 34, 234.
8. ns „tongue" = Arab. lisan, Heb. lāšōn. Ae Ž 49, 90.
9. nsb „bite" = Arab. lasaba. ÄŽ 51,
10. nǧs „be small" = Arab. 111
naᶜasa „be weak". Ae Ž 49, 91.

11. ḥbs „put on" (a garment) = Arab. ḥabbasa. AeZ 50, 90.
12. ḥsb „reckon" = Arab. ḥasaba, Heb. ḥāšab. AeZ 50, 90
13. ḫsf „ward off" = Arab. fasaḫa „separate". AJSL 34, 218.
14. ḫsr „repel" = Arab. ḫasala. AJSL 34, 240
15. s³ „razor" = Arab. mūsā (stem: ms̱ā „shave"). AJSL 34, 228.
16. s, prefix of the causative = Arab. s (š), Ass. š etc.
17. s³ „back" = Arab. sarāt. ÄZ 51, 113.
18. s³. ṯ „wall" = Heb. šūr. ÄZ 49, 88.
19. sin „clay" = Aram. sᵉyān „mire". AeZ 50, 90.
20. sis „six" = Arab. sds etc. AJSL 34, 91
21. sw „bad, evil" = Arab. sā'a. AeZ 51, 118.
22. sbq „leg" = Heb. šōq, Arab. sāq. AeZ 49, 90.
23. sbk „the crocodile-god" = Arab. samak „fish". AJSL 34, 243.
24. sfḫ „seven" = Arab. sabᶜ, Heb. šebaᶜ. AJSL 34, 91.
25. sm.w „herbs, plants" = Ass.

šammu. Ae Z 50, 90.
26. smn „cream" = Arab. samn, Heb. šemen. ZDMG 46, 119.
27. snb „be healthy" = Sem. slm. Ae Z 51, 111.
28. srq. 1 „the scorpion-goddess" = Arab. salaqa „flay, pierce". AJSL 34, 245
29. sšr „arrow" = Arab. silāḥ „missile". Oriens I 1, 8.
30. sqr „break" = Arab. kasara. Ä Z 51, 116.
31. sqḥ „hew, fashion" = Arab. saḥaqa „crush, destroy". AJSL 34, 246.
32. sk „set" (of a star) = Heb. šākak „sink, subside". Ae Z 50, 89.
33. sk3 „plough" = Arab. sikkat. Ae Z 50, 89.
34. sgb „cry" = Ass. šagāmu. Ä Z 51, 115
35. stp „cut, select" = Arab. sabata „cut". AJSL 34, 247.
36. stf „overflow" = Heb. šataf. AJSL 34, 95.
37. sḏm „hear" = Arab. samiʿa. Ae Z 49, 91.
38. špsi „noble" = Heb. ḥofšī „free".
39. gs „anoint" = Arab. gassa „touch, feel, stroke". AJSL 34, 252.

40. gs „side" = Syr. gissā. ÄZ 51, 115
41. dgs „to step" = Talm. Heb. dargēš „step, footstool". AeZ 50, 88.
42. ǧsr „support, raise"; „glorious, powerful" = Arab. ǧasara „be bold, build a bridge". AeZ 51, 120.]
43. spd „be pointed, sharp"; whence spd. t „triangle"; „be virile"; „provide", „make ready" = Aram. šᵉfad „pierce, spit" (meat for roasting); šefīd „pointed", NH šāfad „pierce" (also in a sexual sense), šappūdā „spit" (for roasting meat); Arab. safada „spit, put on the spit; leap, cover" (female); saffūd „spit, meat hook". The basic meaning of the stem is „pierce". Eg. spd.t „Sothis, Sirius" means „the brilliant one", prim. „penetrating", „sharp". Cf. Arab. ṯaqaba „pierce, penetrate, shine". - For a thorough investigation of the basic meaning of the stem spd see Spiegelberg, RT 28, pp. 105-107. Among the passages cited by Spiegelberg

note the following: In Sinuhe 6/264 (= 5/249) it is said of an officer: spd r wsm, which Spiegelberg translates „spitzer als die Granne!" Pyr. 270 c ds spd ẖ3ty „the knife is sharpened, it cuts the throat." Pap. mag. Harris II, 7: spd.k mḥ3.k „thou hast sharpened thy lance." Sinuhe I 232 spd šnwy „with sharp arrows." The basic meaning of the stem (in view of its etymological equivalent in Semitic) seems to be „pierce".

[6) ḏ = Arab. ṯ.

1. ḏsq „tarry, delay" = Arab. ṯabuqa „be firm": AJSL 34, 219.
2. ḏḥs „hunt" = Arab. ḍaḥaṯa „search" AJSL 34, 242.
3. snw „two" = Arab. iṯnāni, Heb. šenaim etc. AJSL 34, 91.
4. snḏ „fear" = Arab. ṯalaǧ „snow" AJSL 34, 243.
5. sr „giraffe" = Arab. ṯaur „bubalus antelope, wild bull" AJSL 34, 243.]
6. ḏgs „slaughter" = Arab. ǧaṯṯa

cut off!"
7. msn „a way of spinning" = Arab. ṯanā „to double, bend".

c) ∫ = Arab. š, Heb. s

1. sb³ „star" = Arab. šabb „flame". AJSL 34, 243.
2. spr „arrive, reach" = Arab. šfr III, II „come to the edge of...". AJSL 34, 243.
3. sp.t „lip" = Arab. šafat, Heb. sāfā. ZDMG 46, 118.
4. ghs „gazelle" = Arab. ǧaḥš. AJSL 34, 219

d) ∫ = Sem. ś (D). qrs „bone" = Heb. qarsōl „knuckle". Oriens I 1,8.]

a) ▭ = Arab. š, Heb. s.

1. šn „tree", „plant" = Arab. ʾašʿana „catch by the hair", išʿanna „be dishevelled" (hair), mašʿūn „dishevelled", šaʿan „dry plants", šaʿnīnat „branches" (Albright).
2. ʾiš. t „thing, matter" = Arab. šaʿn.
3. šṯ. t „barley" = Heb. seʿōrā, Arab. šaʿīr „barley".
4. šṯṯ „be dry", šṯ „sunlight" = Arab. šaṯṯā „roast".

5. šꜣi „fix, determine", šꜣu „fate" = Arab. šā'a „want."
6. šnṯ „harm, insult" = Arab. šanaka „refuse, repel", šannaka „lift up the head", [cf. Heb.] hēnī rōš.
7. šni „encircle", šnu „circle", šn.ut „granary" = Eth. [šen „beauty"], Arab. šinšinat „nature, disposition, model, pattern." Albright assumes the basic meaning of the root šn to be [„turn"], whence the Eg. stem ušn „wring" (the neck of a fowl). [For development of meaning in Eg. šnu „circle", Eth. šen „beauty", Arab. šinšinat cf. Eg. qd „circle, form, shape, character", from [Ass.] qadādu, Heb. qādad „bend". Cf. also qd „build," properly „form, give form", qdi „circle, go around." Eg. šnu „granary" properly means [„that which is encircled"]. Albright compares with this word Ass. išnāti (for uišnāti), Eg. šnᶜ „granary" = Arab. šuġlat. Eg. šni „contend"

belongs here; cf. Arab. ǧādala „dispute, contend" from ǧadala. According to Albright we have this root šn also in Eg. šnᶜ „repel" = Arab. šanaᶜa as well as in Heb. šāne, Arab. šaniᶜa „hate".
8. ẖš „nest" = Ass. ḫišu, Arab. ḫašā.
9. dšr „red" = Arab. šarika.
10. šdi „pull" (basic meaning), whence šd „take," [šd „skin-bottle", orig.] „something pulled off" = Ass. šadādu „pull" (trahere).
11. sšr „bleach", sšr.w „wash, linen" = Arab. šarra „expose to the sun for drying" (meat, clothes), „shine, flash." Eg. ᶾšr „roast" is a related stem.
12. wšr (Pap. Ebers), swšr „dry up, dry" (fruit, liver) = Arab. šarā „expose to sun" (meat, cloth). Cf. Lacau, RT 4, p. 15; 26, p. 80.
13. ḫnš „stink, rot" = Arab. ḫašama „stink, be large of nose." [The change from m to n] is due to partial assimilation.

14. šnč „cord" = Heb. serōk, Arab. širāk „strap of sandal".
15. šrỉ.t „barley" (for the meaning of the word cf. Hrozny, Das Getreide im alten Babylonien, in SKAW 173 p. 17 n. 5; note especially the remark of Grapow at the end of the note) = Heb. seᶜōrā, Arab. šaᶜīr „barley". The Egyptian word is probably a fem. of a nisbe-form: šrỉ.t = *šᶜrỉt, prim. „the hairy being". I do not assume with Müller, that šrỉ.t is a West Asiatic loanword. The š in the Egyptian word speaks against such an assumption. On the other hand, sa-ᶜa-ra „brushes, underwood", Anast. 3,6,9 is a West Asiatic loanword.

b) = Arab. s, Heb. š, D.
1. šfd „book, scroll" = Heb. sefer (loanword, therefore written with s)
2.] šf „ram" = Ass. šapparu, Heb. šōfar „ram-horn."

c) = Sem. ḥ.

1. šwi „be empty" = Arab. ḫawiya „be empty". *)
2. špi „be ashamed" = Heb. ḫāfar, Arab. ḫafira „be ashamed".
3. špsi „noble" = Heb. ḫofšī „free".
4. wsš „make water" = Arab. šaḫḫa, Ass. šaḫāḫu.
5. sšr „shoot; arrow" (sšr = shr < srḥ = Heb. šᵉluḥā „sprout" from šalaḥ „stretch out, send". Eg. shr (written with the sign ⊸), „daub, paint, gild" is a development from the primary signification „stretch out"; cf. Heb. ṭūaḥ „smear" = Arab. ṭaḥā „spread", also taḥā „shoot" (in mᵉtaḫḫawē qešet „those who stretch the bow". Albright believes that Eg. sšꜣ.w, Copt. ϣⲟⲩϣ „antelope" is related to šsr, shr = Heb. šalaḥ, and that it properly meant „the swift one", like Ass. šapparu „wild goat" (= Eg. šfi „ram") and turāḫu „wild goat, iber". Similarly sšꜣ „be skilful, versed", with which he com-

pares German „geschickt", Heb. māhīr „skilful", from māhar „be agile" and nābil „skilful, clever", connected with nabl „arrow".
[6. šr. t „nose" = Arab. ḫarra „snore". AJSL 34, 230.]

*) I have long ago pointed out that Eg. šwi „be dry" is Arab. šawā, Ass. šawū „roast". On the other hand, šwi „raise"] Albright is inclined to connect with Heb. nāsā] „raise". For w = n he refers to "Noeldeke, Neue Beiträge S. 179-201.]

d) 𓈙 = Sem. k.

ntš „sprinkle, pour" = Ass. natāku, Heb. nātak „flow". ntš stands by dissimilation for *ntč.

e) 𓈙 = Sem. ḥam[ekh].

š3si „walk, wander" = Eth. *sōsawa „be swift, move rapidly" which we have in Heb. סוס „swallow" and סוס „horse". Both Eg. š3si and Eth. anšōsawa share the meaning „πεϱι πατειν".

f) 𓈙 = Sem. ṯ.

1. [ᶜš3 „be numerous, much" = Heb. ᶜašar „be rich", Arab. ġaṯara „be luxuriant." ÄeZ 49, 88
2. wšb „answer" = Heb. šūb, Arab. ṯāba „return". ÄeZ 49, 92.
3. šd „give the breast to a child for sucking" = Arab. ṯadiy „breast." ZDMG 46, 120.]

a) Δ = Sem. q.

1. qᶜḥ „Nile mud" = Arab. qiḥ II „pus, discharge".
2. q3b „intestines, midst" = Heb. qereb
3. srq.t „the scorpion-goddess", srq „pierce, sting" [= Arab. salaqa „flay, pierce".] Cf. Arab. silqat „female locust", Ass. salāqu.
4. qdd, nqdqd „sleep" = Ass. qadādu „lie down", Heb. qadad „bend", Arab. qaᶜada „sit down".
5. qnd „baboon" = Arab. qird.
6. ḥ3q „take as booty", ḥ3q.t „booty" = Heb. laqaḥ „take."
7. qrr „frog" = Arab. qurrat.
8. ʾi3q „ascend" = Arab. raqiya „ascend." [Eg. m3q.t corresponds to

Arab.] mirqāl (Ae Z 51, p. 113).
9. q3s „vomit" = Arab. qalasa.
10. ʾiqr „be excellent" = Heb. [ʾiqqar „be precious."]
11. [ʾinq „embrace" = Arab. ʿānaqa „embrace". Ae Z 49, 89.
12. ʾisq „tarry, delay" = Arab. ʾaṯuqa „be firm". AJSL 34, 219.
13. ʿrq „swear" = Arab. ʿalaqa „confirm", „bind". AJSL 34, 224.
14. ʿq3 „rope" = Arab. ʿiqāl. Ae Z 49, 88.
15. b3q „shine" = Sem. brq. Ae Z 51, 114.
16. ḥqr „be hungry" = Arab. ḥaqira „be poor". AJSL 34, 237.
17. sbq „leg" = Arab. sāq, Heb. šōq. Ae Z 49, 90.
18. snq „suck" (caus.) = Heb. ʾānaq. ZDMG 46, 118.
19. q3q3.r „a kind of ship" = Arab. qurqūr. Ae Z 53, 87.
20. qʿ „vomit" = Heb. qīʾ. Ae Z 49, 89.
21. qrs „bone" = Heb. qarsōl „knuckle". Orients I 1, 8.
22. qd „pot" = Arab. qidr. Ae Z 50, 88]
23. qnʾ.t „yellow collar" = Arab. qa-

na'a „be very red" (hair, hand etc.)

b) Δ = Sem. k.

1. q'ḥ „arm" = Arab. kūʿ „wrist", „elbow". The q [in Egyptian is due to] the influence of the emphatic ʿ. The change of the sonant ʿ to ḥ is due to the influence of the q or k. We have, therefore, reciprocal assimilation. The ʿ of q'ḥ is secondary.

2. q3b.t „nipple" = Arab. kuʿb „nipple, breast". The phonetic Sitfefence between q3 and kʿ] Sethe and Littmann explain as „Wechsel der Emphase."

3. ḥq.t „beer" (prop. „the malted drink"); from a stem *ḥkk = Arab. Heb. Eth. ḥkk [„rub, scrape."] The stem of Ass. siresu „beer" means „to rub, squash." (A.) [The change from k to q is explained] by Albright to be due to partial assimilation of the [k to the] ḥ.

c) Δ = Sem. g.

1. qn3 „create; shape, form" = Arab. ǧabala.
2. q3i „be high, hill" = Heb. ga'ā „be high, lofty".

§ 21 a) ⊂o = Sem. k.

1. kti „be small", kt, ktti „small, young, insignificant, miserable" = Ass. katū „be small". We may also compare Arab. katt „lean, meagre" (man, woman).
2. klkt „mit kleinen, kurzen Schritten einhergehen" = Arab. katta, katkata „walk slowly, with short paces".
3. knkn „dance" = Heb. kirkēr.
[4. bk3 „morning" = Arab. bukrat. Ae Z 49, 88.
5. nk „be harmed; hurt, vanquish" = Arab. nakā „wound, hurt". Ä Z 51,
6. ntk, pron. 2. sg. m. abs. = L 115. Ass. *antuka, Eth. entiáka. RT
7. rkh „burn" = Heb. harak. L 40, 69. Ae Z 50, 89.
8. hk3 „magic" = Arab. hakala „be doubtful, obscure". AJSL 34, 237.

9. sk „set" (of a star) = Heb. šakak „sink, subside". Ae Ž 50,89.
10. sk3 „to plough" = Arab. sikkat „plough". Ae Ž 50,89.
11. k3 „verily" = Heb. kī, kō. ÄŽ 53,90.
12. k3i „vessel" = Heb. kelī. JHUC 38, 607
13. km „black" = Syr. 'akam „be black". Ae Ž 53,84.
14. knm „cover" = Arab. kanna. ÄŽ
15. kku „darkness" = Ass. kuk 51,119. ku. Ae Ž 50,90.

b) 𓂋 = Sem. q.

ḫqk „shave" = Arab. ḫalaqa. ÄŽ 49,

a) 𓆑 (č) = Sem. k. [89]

2 1. ?iš, older ?isk „while, when", particle introducing a nominal clause, see Aeg. Gramm. §§ 463 and 464, = Amharic eška „until". Heb. ʿad and Arab. ḥattā „until" are both employed in the sense of „while". Amharic eška is a preposition, Eg. ?isk, ?iš are conjunctions. Cf. Berber asku „for, because".
2. čzm „greyhound" = Arab. kasāb „wolf, hunting-bitch", from ka-

saba „earn, gain, acquire". Cf. Arab. al-ḫāṭif „the wolf" and ḫaṭṭāf „hound", from ḫaṭafa „carry off by force.

3. šnč „harm, insult" = Arab. šanaka „refuse, repel" (= ʾabā); šannaka „lift up the head." For the Eg. word cf. Heb. hēnī „refuse."

4. sfč „oil" = Heb. šafak „pour", Ass. šapāku, Arab. saṭaka.

5. sči „perfume, odor, pour" = Heb. sūk, Ass. sāku.

6. fnč „worm" = Arab. fanak „jaw", fanaka „eat greedily". Cf. Aram. ṭōlēʿā „worm" and metalleʿōth „teeth".

7. ʾibč „bird-trap" (Pyr. 1378) = Heb. hithʾabbēk „roll together", Arab. bakā „be entangled."

8. ʒč „nourish" (Pyr. 371, in parallelism with snq „cause to suck" = Arab. lāka „chew, eat, champ" (of a horse).

9. čb „bird-cage" = Heb. kᵉlūb „basket" (med. u) „gather, join."

10. čz „tie, bind" = Arab. kāza

11. nčč „chain" (also nkt = *nkč) = Arab. laḳḳa „be crammed, straightened; throng."
12. čs. t (= *klt = *ukl̂t) „vizier" = Arab. wakîl „representative." wakîl properly means „somebody entrusted with the] management of the affairs [of another person."]
13. čnw „count", čnw „number" = Arab. kanā „designate by an appellative" (kunia = Heb. kinnūi), Heb. kinnā „give [a name"].
14. čw, pron. abs. 2. sg. m. (= older kw) = Heb. [-ka, Arab. -ka, Bab.] kâ, pron. suffixum 2. sg. m.
15. čn, pron. abs. 2. sg. f. = olderčm (Pyr. Texts). čm, šm are the forms of the pronomen absolutum [in the Berber] languages. See René Basset, Manuel de la langue Kabyle, and the same author's Études sur les dialectes Berbères.
16. -č (= *ki), pronomen suffixum 2. f. sg. = Sem.-ki. The Hebrew form is always -k.

17. ḫn, pron. abs. and suff. for the 2. [pl. = Ass. kunu, f. kina, Arab. kum, f. kunna], Heb. kem, f. ken.
18. ḫb.t (usual form), ḫbw (once in the Pyr. Texts) = [Heb. kaf,] Ass. kappu „palm, hand, sole".
19. ḫpḥ.t „cave, cavity" = Arab. kahf.
20. ḫrḫ.t „milk" = Arab. lakka'a „strike the breast of a mother in milking or sucking." AJSL 34, 219
21. mꜣḫ „red granite" = Arab. mkr IX „be red". AJSL 34, 230.
22. ḫꜣi „hold, take" = Heb. kālā. JHUC 38, 607.
23. ḫuf „papyrus" = Ass. kupū „reed". AJSL 34, 254.
24. ḫmꜣ „strong" = Sem. kbr „be great, strong, powerful". JHUC 38, 607
25. ḫni „raise, praise" = Sem. kun „stand". AJSL 34, 245.
26. ḫnw „each, every" = Ass. kalū, Heb. kol, Arab. kull. AJSL 34, 245.
27. ḫḥn „sparkle, flash" = Arab. kḥ V „flash". AJSL 34, 254.]

b) 𓃀 = Sem. g.

rmč „man" = Heb. geber, Aram. gabrā.

a) 𓌙 = Sem. g.

1. gṣ „side, half" = Arab. gaṭṭa „cut, divide"; Ass. giššu, Aram. gissā „side".

2. gr „be silent" = Arab. raǧiẓa „become silent".

3. gbb „earth-god" = Arab. ǧabūb „earth, ground", ǧabūbat „clod".

4. ḫgṣ „crush, mash" = Arab. ḫaǧaṣa „beat" (heart), also gaṣā.

5. dgḫ „see" = Ass. dagālu.

6. gr. t „but, moreover" = Arab. ǧaḫra „yes, truly".

7. ghs „gazelle", Copt. ϩⲁⲥ = Arab. ǧahš.

8. ʿ3g.t „hoof" = Heb. regel, Arab. riǧl „foot".

[9. 3gb „lake, flood" = Heb. gebeʾ, Arab. ǧabʾ „lake, pool". Ae Z 50, 89.

10. ḫg3 „be wretched" = Arab. ḫaǧaʿa. AJSL 34, 220.

11. b3gḫ „be weak, tired" = Aram.

begar „be weak" Ae Ž 50, 87.
12. pg³ „spread out" = Arab. faǧara „cut, cleave" Ae Ž 50, 87.
13. ng³ „touch, grasp" = Heb. nāgaᶜ „touch" Ae Ž 51, 116.
14. sgb „cry" = Ass. šagēmu „cry" Ae Ž 51, 115.
15. gmṣ „find" = Arab. ǧamaᶜa „gather" AJSL 34, 93.
16. gmḥ „see" = Arab. ǧaḥama „gaze" AJSL 34, 251.
17. gmḥ.t „forehead" = Arab. gabhat AJSL 34, 254.
18. dgs „to step" = Talm. dargēš „step" Ae Ž 50, 88.]
19. ǧgs „cut, slaughter" = Arab. ǧaṭṭa „cut off".

[b) ק = Sem. q

1. psq „spit" = Arab. basaqa. Ä Ž 51, 115
2. qf „monkey" = Heb. qōf. ZDMG 46, 121.
3. qrq „lie" = Arab. qaraqa „deceive" AJSL 34, 251.

c) ק = Sem. k.

qrq „equip, found" = Sem. krr,

krk, krkr, prim. = „encircle"; Ass. karāru „wind, equip, lay foundation"; Aram. kirkal „city" AJSL

d) ג = Sem. ġ (ġ) 34,251

gnu „grief, mourning" = Arab. ġamm. Oriens I 1,6.]

24 a) ג = Sem. g.

[1. mǧ³. 4 „scroll" = Heb.] megillā.

2. [ǧ³ǧ³ „head] = Arab. galgalat, Heb. gulgolet. The basic meaning of the stem is „be round". Eg. ǧ³ǧ³. 4 „judgment hall" is written with the circle as determinative; cf. Heb. gilgal „(stone-)circle.

3. [ǧd³ „fat" = Arab.] ǧadala „melt fat", Heb. gādal „be great."

4. [pǧ „stretch the string of a bow", pǧ. 4 „bow", Copt. ΠΙΤΕ = Arab. faǧā „widen a bow."

5. mnǧ „breast" = Arab. malaǧa] „suck at the breast."

6. [ᶜǧd „boy" = Heb. ᶜegel „calf," from ᶜagal,] Arab. ᶜaǧila „speed", „hasten" [(orig. „roll". See AJSL] 34,225.

7. ǧbᶜ „brick" = Eth. genfal.
[8. ᶜnǧ „not to have, not to do", from ᶜnǧ „be whole" = Arab. ᶜalaǧa. AJSL 34, 238.
9. ṷrǧ „rest" = Arab. ṷalaǧa „enter". AJSL 34, 227.
10. ṷǧb „turn" = Arab. ǧṷb „reply, answer". AJSL 34, 229.
11. nǧr „carpenter" = Arab. naǧǧār. Ae 249, 91.]
12. ṷǧnu „flood" = Ass. gillu, Heb. gal „well".
13. ǧzi „cross (river)" = Heb. gālā „migrate". The primary meaning of the stem is according to Albright „cut, separate". The original meaning of the stem is preserved in Eth. galaja „cut". Arab. galā (III ṷ or i) „polish" belongs here. For development of meaning Albright compares Arab. ǧazaᶜa „to cut", „cross river". The stem gzᶜ in Eth. means „saw, migrate". The root gz is also found in Arab. ǧazza, Heb. gā-

ʒaʒ, Ass. gaʒāʒu „cut, shear". Arab. ǧāʒa „cut" means also „traverse". A derivative of Eg. ǧ3ḫ is Copt. ΔΟϊ „ship". We may compare Eg. ǧ3ḫ and Copt. ΔΟϊ with Heb. ṣī „ship". Heb. ṣī, however, is a loanword.

14. šnǧ, later šnǧ.t, Copt. ϣΟΝΤϵ = Arab. šagarat, coll. šagar „tree". See AJSL 34, 250. Heb. šiṭṭa, Arab. sunṭ, Ass. sanṭu are loanwords. [For] Eg. n = Sem. r see above [§ 11c].

15. msǧḫ „hate", „dislike" = Arab. samuǧa „be hideous, ugly"; samīǧ „ugly, hideous, repulsive".

16. ǧsr „support, raise, clear the way; glorious, powerful" = Arab. ǧasara. See ZÄS 51, 120.

17. ǧs „self" = Arab. guṯṯat „body".

18. ǧ.t „body" (perhaps to be read ǧḫ.t or ǧ3.t „body" = Arab. ǧauᶜ „entrails, body". Cf. also Heb. gōi „people" and Arab. ǧauu „valley, interior" (of a house).

19. ǧnd „be angry, mad" = Arab.

ǧalada „to grind", „be strong".
b) ʾ = Sem. ṣ, ḍ (Š).
1. ǧbʿ „finger" = Heb. ʾeṣbaʿ, Arab. ʾiṣbaʿ.
2. ṯǧi „command" = Heb. siṯṯā, Arab. ṯaṣā.
3. nǧḥ.t „tooth", Copt. NAXϩE = Arab. naḥaḍa „sharpen" (a lance), naḥiḍ „pointed, sharp" (spear-head).
4. nǧ „deliver, rescue, protect" = Arab. naṣara „help, revenge, triumph."
5. nǧri „hold, keep, observe" = Arab. naẓara „hold, keep, observe, see."
6. rṯǧ „be firm" (cf. rṯǧ „bow-string" „hard" (of stones) = [Ass. rāṣu „help, support"; Arab. raṣā „make firm,] strengthen." Cf. also Arab. raṣuna [„be firm, solid, dignified".]
7. ǧd „speak, say" = Arab. ṣada(n) „voice".
8. ǧdi „remain, be firm" = Arab. ṯaṣada „be firm".
9. ṯǧḥ „wean (child); bear fruit" = Arab. ṯaḍaḥa „be bright, clear."

10. nbǧbǧ „shine" = Arab. bassa.
11. dmǧ „unite" = Arab. ḍamada, Ass. ṣamādu. ZDMG 53, 34.
12. sǧ „break, crack" (especially of an egg) = Arab. šaẓa „be broken into splinters". Eg. s = Arab. š owing to the following ǧ.
13. ǧdf.t „worm" = Arab. ṣadf „mollusc, mussel."

c) ʿ = Sem. ẓ.

1. ǧr.t „hand" = Heb. ẓeret „span".
2. ǧ.t „olive oil" = Heb. zaiṯ „olive".
3. ḫǧn „be angry" = Arab. ḥaẓina „be grieved".
4. ǧ3d „cut the throat, kill" (an animal) = Arab. ẓarida „swallow", maẓrad „throat".
[5. ǧ3m.w „generation, young men" = Arab. ẓarama „beget, generate". Ae. Z 51, 114]

d) ʿ = Sem. ᶜ.

1. nǧm „be sweet, pleasant", Copt. NOYTM = Heb. nāᶜēm.
2. nǧs „be small, insignificant" = Arab. naᶜasa „be weak". ZDMG 46, 113.

3. sǧm „hear" = Arab. samiʿa, Heb. šāmaʿ, Ass. šemū.
[4. psǧ „nine" = Arab. tisʿ, Heb. tešaʿ. AJSL 34, 92.]

§25 a) a = Sem. a.

1. ktkl „walk with small paces" = Arab. katta, katkata.
2. stp „cut" = Arab. sabata.
3. tkk, tktk „take by violence, attack" = Arab. takka „cut, tread under the feet," Heb. tok „oppression, violence", Aram. tak, netak „injure".
4. pṯḥ „overthrow" = Ass. ḫatāpu. RT 40, 65.
5. ntš „sprinkle, pour" = Ass. natāku.
6. ntk, pron. abs. 2. sg. m. = Ass. *antuka, Eth. entiaka. RT 40, 69.
[7. ḥtp „set (sun)", „rest" = Arab. ḥatf „death". ZA 53, 84.
8. ḥtr „team, horse" = Arab. ḥatara „fasten". ZA 49, 94.
9. kt „be small, few" = Arab. katta „count". AJSL 34, 254.
10. ʾḫ „bread, food" = Ass. teʾūtu

„food". Ae Z 50, 89.
"11. tw „this" (f., m. pw) = Arab. tā (m. dā). Ae Z 51, 119.
12. tf „spit" = Aram. tūf, Arab. tafala. Ae Z 51, 115.
13. tmm „be complete" = Heb. tāmam, Arab. tamma. ZDMG 46, 122.
14. thi „cross, transgress" = Arab. tih „wander." AJSL 34, 253.

b) ṯ = Sem. ṯ.

1. ṯth „shoot an arrow" = Arab. Heb. ṯaḥā „stretch out, throw." AJSL 34, 220.
2. ṯt „wrap, wind" = Arab. ṯaṯā. AJSL 34, 228.
3. ṯtt „serpent" (e.g. rnn-ṯtt, ʿb-ṯtt, names of snake-goddesses) = Arab. ṯuṯ. AJSL 34, 228.
4. bṯ „abominate, loath" = Arab. bṯ. AJSL 34, 95.
5. ptr „see" = Sem. ftr „split, sever." AJSL 34, 229.
6. nḫt „be strong, firm" = Arab. naḫata „fasten, be active". AJSL 34, 235.
7. ḫtm „perish" = Arab. ḫaṯima „be broken". AJSL 34, 237.

8. ḫnt „nose" = Heb. ḥōṭem, Arab. ḫaṭm „snout" AJSL 34, 239.
9. ḫṭiw „steps, terrace" = Arab. ḫaṭwat „step, pace".
10. ḫṯḫt „stray, lose the way" = Heb. ḥṭ' „err, sin". AJSL 34, 241.
11. ṯ' „land, soil" = Arab. ṯā'at „black mud". AJSL 34, 252.
12. ṯiṯi „bread" = Arab. ḫaṭi'a. AJSL 34, 252.
13. tnm „lose one's way" = Arab. ṯalaba „seek". AJSL 34, 253.
14. ṯḫb „to water, wet" = Heb. ṯābaᶜ „sink", Ass. ṯebū „dip, submerge". AJSL 34, 253.
15. ṯš „mash" = Arab. ṯuš „crush". AJSL 34, 237.
16. ṯš „yield" = Heb. sūṯ. AJSL 34, 254.

c) Δ = Sem. ḍ.

rḫṯ „wash" = Arab. raḥaḍa, Heb. rāḥaṣ. Ae Z 49, 91.

§ 26 a) 𓂧 = Sem. d.

1. dp. ṯ [„ship", dpw „rudder, oar" = Arab. daffat „rudder, oar".]
2. dq „flour" = Heb. [dāqaq „crush"]

Arab. duqāq and daqīq „flour".
3. db3 „die" (Urk. I 42) = [Arab. dbr III „die", Heb. deber „death"]. Ae Z 53, 85.
4. sd „tail" = Ass. išdu „foundation", Arab. 'ist, Heb. šet, Syr. eštā „poder" (the t in Arab. Heb. is due to partial] assimilation (see VGr. I p. 154).
5. ḫrd „child" = Arab. ḫarida „be modest."
6. ḥdd „boil" = Heb. dūd „pot".
7. ḫd „speak, say" = Arab. 'aṣdā.
8. ḫdi „remain, be firm" = Arab. ṯaṣada.
9. dm3.t „wing, shoulder-blade" = Arab. dibrat.
10. ḥdn „give" = Ass. nadanu.
11. dmḫ „unite" = Heb. samad, Arab. ḍamada.
12. d3 (Pap. Ebers 48, 3; 78, 20), d3d3 and sd3d3 „tremble", „shake" = Heb. dālal, [Arab. daldala] „shake, move".
13. qnd „baboon" = Arab. qird „monkey".
14. rd „foot" = Heb. radā „tread", Ass. rittu „paw, hand."

15. ǧdʒ „be fat" = Heb. gādal [„be great"], Arab. [ǧadala „melt fat".]
16. rd „grow, increase, multiply" (to be kept distinct [from rwǧ „be firm"] = Ass. redū. [Cf. also] Eth. radaia „draw interest."
17. ʾîd „hand" (preserved in the value [of the sign ]) = Heb. Arab. yad (vulg. īd).
18. ʾidî, ûdî, ndî „give, put, throw" = Ass. nadū „throw."
19. dbʒ, dʒb „fig" = [Heb. debēlā „cake made out of figs".]
20. qd „vessel" = Ass. qadū.
21. qd „build" = Arab. qadda „cut."
22. bd „soap" = Arab. badda „remove, separate."
23. ds „flint, knife" = Arab. dasa „polish", Heb. dūs, dīs [„crush".]
24. ʾid „boy" = Heb. yeled, Arab. walad.
[25. ʒd „rage" = Arab. hadda „crash, roar". A]S § 34, 215.
26. ʾiʒd. t „dew" = Heb. yārad „descend." Ae § 51, 114.
27. ʾwd „separate" = Arab. wadara

„repulse". AJSL 34, 218.
28. ʾidr „flock" = Heb. ʿēder. AeZ 49, 89]
29. sdm. I „black dye" [= Arab. dmm II „anoint the eye with collyrium" AJSL 34, 230.
30. nbd. I „lock of hair" = Heb. lebed, Arab. libd „wool, felt, hair." JHUC 38, 608
31. ḫṯd „rich" = Arab. ḫaḍā „move rapidly". AJSL 34, 249.
32. ḫṯd „step, walk, pass" = Heb. ḥādal „cease". AJSL 34, 239.
33. sšd „tie, bind around" (caus.) = Arab. šadda „bind". AeZ 49, 94.
34. šdi „read" = Arab. šadā „sing, recite, chant." AeZ 53, 87.
35. duʒ „morning" = Arab. ġadu. AJSL 34, 220.
36. duʒ „pray" = Arab. daʿā „call". AJSL 34, 220.
37. db „hippopotamus" = Ass. dabū „pig." AeZ 50, 88.
38. dbn „circle" = Arab. dablat „ring" AeZ 53, 85.
39. dgi „look" = Ass. dagālu. AeZ
40. db „horn" = Arab. dfi IV [49, 90

„have very large horns" (ram).

b) ḍ = Sem. ṣ, ḍ.

1. dḥr „skin, leather" = Arab. ḍarḥ.
2. ûḍḥ „sprinkle" = Arab. naḍaḥa „sprinkle", Eth. naṣaḥa; Heb. neṣaḥ „life-sap, blood". For the relation of stems primae n to primae ḏ see Nöldeke, NB, pp. 179 ff.
3. dnû „basket" = Heb. ṣinṣenēt, Arab. ṣinn „basket".

c) ḍ = Sem. ẓ.

[1. ûḍn „be heavy" = Heb. ʾiẓẓēn, Arab. ûaẓana „weigh". AeZ 49, 92.]
2. ʾidn „ear" = Heb. ʾōẓen, Arab. ʾuḏn.
3. ḫpd „thigh" = Arab. faḫiḏ.

d) ḍ = Sem. l.

1. ǧdb „prick, sting" = Ass. galābu, Heb. galab „cut with a lash".
[2. cǧd „boy" = Heb. cegel „calf". AJSL 34, 225.]

e) ḍ = Sem. ṯ.

1. šdḥ „must" = Heb. saḥaṭ „press grapes". AJSL 34, 250.
2. qdf „cull, pluck" = Arab. Heb. qaṭaf(a), Ass. qaṭāpu. AeZ 51, 120.]

VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN
DER ALEXANDER KOHUT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
PHILOLOGISCHE REIHE
BAND I

# SATZLEHRE

## DER ARAMÄISCHEN SPRACHE DES BABYLONISCHEN TALMUDS

VON

MICHEL SCHLESINGER

8°. XX und 330 Seiten

Preis: brosch. M. 25.—, in Ganzleinen geb. M. 28.—

Die jüdisch-aramäischen Dialekte entbehrten bislang einer eingehenden Darstellung ihrer syntaktischen Verhältnisse. Das vorliegende Werk will diese Lücke für das Idiom des babylonischen Talmuds ausfüllen. Der Verfasser unternimmt es, die Formen- und Bedeutungslehre der Wortgefüge — der Sätze — lückenlos darzustellen und bietet dadurch zugleich die erwünschte Ergänzung zu der Grammatik von M. Levias, der die Wortformen schon vollständig behandelt hat.

Wie schon Reckendorff in seinem Werk „Die syntaktischen Verhältnisse des Arabischen", nähert sich auch der Verfasser dieser Satzlehre wieder den klassischen arabischen Grammatikern in bezug auf die Lehre vom semitischen Nominalsatz und der sogenannten Nominativus absolutus-Konstruktion, und er sucht diese Auffassung auch aus dem von ihm behandelten Idiom zu stützen. Das Verhältnis von dem Mubtada' und dem Ḫabar, dem Voranstehenden und dem darüber Erzählten, wird ebenfalls an verschiedenen grammatischen Erscheinungen aufgewiesen, so beim sogenannten syndetischen Relativsatz und bei den asyndetischen Bedingungssätzen, wie überhaupt als beherrschendes Prinzip der Wortstellung.

Beispiele für parallele, bzw. entgegengesetzte grammatische Erscheinungen im Hebräischen, besonders im Späthebräischen (Chronik, Esra usw.) und in anderen jüdisch-aramäischen Dialekten sind vielfach zum Vergleich beigegeben. Alle Erörterungen, welche die Kenntnis der Grammatik der verwandten Sprachen voraussetzen, sind so in sich abgeschlossen, daß ein Verständnis der übrigen Partien des Buches auch dem Nicht-Semitisten möglich sein wird. Die gewonnenen Regeln sind durch reichliche, in summa wohl 2000 Zitate belegt. Die diesen beigegebene Übersetzung, ebenso wie die Erklärung zahlreicher stereotyper Wendungen der talmudischen Dialektik dürfte dem Talmudbeflissenen aber auch jedem Linguisten manche Dienste leisten.

AUS DEM INHALT:

I. Abschnitt: Der einfache nackte Satz
II. Abschnitt: Der einfache bekleidete Satz
III. Abschnitt: Der zusammengesetzte Satz

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